VOLUME 28.

GIFT CONCERT.

4th Grand Gift Concert

Public Library of Ky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

FULL DRAWING ASSURED

Tuesday, the 31st of March next.

\$1,500,000

LIST OF GIFTS:

al. 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH,

FOR SALE.

5,000 Stock F. B. Gardner Company

WANTED, BANK STOCK

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Clarke's New Method

FOR REED ORGANS.

Price, \$2.50.

The immense sale of this favorite method may be stiled, act only to its thorough instructive course, supanied with the needful scales, exercises, and stude to its similable collection of like pieces of the leaf Organ much, adapted with exquisite tasts till to the purposes of the work.

Organ at Home.

rice, B'ds \$3.50; Cloth \$3.00; Full Gilt \$4.00.

The above books sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail Ditson & Co., Boston. Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

LUMBERMEN, ATTENTION.

18,600 feet of lumber piled on the dock and in the of the Garden City Mig. & Supply Co. is offered for the close same out. Inventory can be had on applicate the office, corner Twenty-econd and Morgan-sia de proposals for purchase of same will be received in m. Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874. The privilege of resulting any and all bids is reserved.

W. H. JENKINS, Assignee.

Bankrupt Sale!

Brahis Wagons, 10 Single Wagons, 3 Buggies, 10 of the Ramses; also, Large dot of Doors and Sant for is slope ont, at office of Garden City Mfg. 2 Supply some Twenty-second and Morgan-to. W. H. JENKINS, Assignos. W. H. JENKINS,

FOR SALE.

Interest of the late G. H. Hutchins in the late firm of A Hutchins, consisting of one-half interest? If a Mill, Box Pactory, Machinery, Buildines, Horses, Lumber, Leases, Dock, Yard. & Charles, Pactoniars inquire on premises of G. Mill, JR., surviving partner, Quarry-st. and Arch.

FOR SALE.

Corn Exchange National, Third National Oorn Exchange National, National Bank WRENN & BREWSTER, W Washington-st.

Investment

ittan Block, corner Randolph and La

Securities

BIRTHS.

(a. m. D.) and Newark (N. J.) papers plea

ps, Boots, Shoes, and Furnishing Goods, Morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock,

**法公司的 阿爾斯尼爾**亞

TORY AUCTION SALE Valuable Residence

EO. P. GORE & CO.,

GOODS.

rain Carpets. G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabsah-av.

Assortment of Sensonable and Shoes

SES WEST LAKE-ST.,

OTS, SHOES, &co.,

D NAIL PACTORY.

DNESDAY, Feb. H. at II o'clock & Bay fourth ward. Pitaburgh. L. at II o'clock & Bay fourth ward. Pitaburgh. A Co. to It 500 tons from son Man per anum and the state of the same of t

OOD & WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

## The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

We are constantly re-ceiving New Goods, in all Departments, direct from the manufacturers,

made to our order and of the latest styles.

We call attention to our extremely LOW PRICES. Fine Watches repaired and adjusted.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State & Monroe-sts.



CORNELL WATCH CO.

OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF STEM & KEY-WINDING WATCHES

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT. Our Spring Goods are now arriv-ing, and our Spring Fashions are issued. "A word to the wise," &c.

HILY & CO (Established, 1854.)

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Collars, CUFFS

AT WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, and Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cinciunati. STARCH. T. KINGSFORD & SON'S

OSWEGO STARCH.

998--1,000--PURE. THE VERY PERFECTION OF QUALITY. PREFER these goods. Sold by all Grooses. REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—Wabash-av., 50 feet, east front, near Thirty-second-st., cheap. SUBURBAN LOTS—Rare prices and terms. Addition to Melrose, \$100 each, \$25 down, and three-years without interest.

ABELL & HOYCHKISS.

187 LaSalie-st., Room 3. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, On North Dearborn-st., 100x157 feet, in the very best location. Address T 59, Tribune office.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. C. T. WHEELER & CO., General Commission Merchants, Room 17, No. 126 Washington-st.,
(Exchange Place),
CHICAGO, ILL.
REFERENCES.—Union National Bank, Chicago; Metrochittan National Bank, New York; David Dows & Co.,
Chicago, Metrochitan National Research Bank, Boxton; Merchants
sational Bank, St. Lonis; National Bank of Republic,
hiladelphia; Merchants National Bank, Albany, N. Y.,
'armory' & Morchants' Bank, Bultimore; Citizens' Naional Bank, Pittsburgh; Bank of California, San Franiseq, Cal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WRATKOWSKY, wing made permanent arrangements with Mr., , and having his rooms scatted, will be pleased to former friends and customers. All the Latest A in Styles. Wedding and Party Outilits a Specificate it.

THE EYE AND EAR. DR. J. B. WALKER, its South Clark-st., Chicago, attends exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and has a large stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES.

MISCELLANEOUS. COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have formed a copartner-ship for the purpose of doing a General Com-mission business, under the firm name of C. T. WHEELER & CO. C. T. WHEELER, H. C. MUNCH.

NOTICE.

After February I, 1874, the premium upon purchase of FAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes of 1871 will be raised to 5 PER CENT.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1874. S. S. HAPES, Comptroller. PRINTERS. STATIONERS. &o. BLANK BOOKS! STATIONERY and PRINTING formished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

106 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

ceedings in Con-

Bill Considered in the Senate.

Appropriation Bill.

Hard and Toilsome One.

Free Banking.

Banks Failing Thus to Redeem Their

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

these, which point to abuses on the part of our officials, he has no right to keep them. It is his duty to expose the abuses that they may be righted. But there is an influence of some sort that hinders Congressmen from doing their whole duty under such circumstances. They wait timidly till some newspaper-man raises a how about the ears of the party concerned; then, ten chances to one, he grows about a reckless, wicked, vicious press, and, at the beck of his party leader, supports that which he knows to be wrong.

recicless, wicked, vicious press, and, at the beck of his party leader, supports that which he knows to be wrong.

At a subsequent time riawley, getting the floor, gave a scathing review of the manner in which the Appropriations Committee do business. A Committee never before, probably, made themselves so unpoular as the Appropriations Committee have this session by their arrogance and galling assumption. Before the session is over this fact will be made even more clearly apparent than it is now.

\*\*RETERCHNENT IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.\*\*

J. O. Bancoroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, appeared before the House Appropriations Committee to-day, relative to retrenchment in that Department. His views were quite similar to those of the majority of the Government officers here. Instead of being disposed to admit that there is a possibility of economizing in any way in his branch of the service, he proceeded to show how much more imposing and valuable the State Department would be if only an additional number of clerks should be authorized, and urged that they be so provided for. He also wishes to have established a new grade of clerkships below what are now called first-class clerks, to be paid \$900 per annum. The Appropriations Committee might as well give up all hope of securing the co-operation of the Department officials in the work of reducing expenditures, as that sort of individual only appreciates his position by the amount of public money be is permitted to handle and the number of clerks he can have at his beek.

THE CAPITOL FOLICE.

The officer in charge of the Capitol police was also examined with reference to his command. It may possibly occur that the Committee will become so absorbed in looking up the little things as to be unable to see where some large retrenchments may be made.

\*\*REDUCING THE STAFF OF THE ABMY.\*\*

Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, has introduced a bill in the House providing for the reduction and the regulation of the staff of the army. The bill provides that the heads of staff depa

NATIONAL FINANCES.

MATIONAL FINANCES.

SHERMAN'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The following is a full text of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day, to provide for the redemption and relessue of United States legal-tender and National bank-notes, and for free banking:

Be it exacted, etc., That on the let day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury is amborized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistanti-Treasurer in the City of New York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of gold coin of the United States, or, in lieu of coin, he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as they may prescribe, and of such denomination of \$160, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly, in such coin at the rate of 5 per centum per anum; and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States are under States notes so received, or, if they are exaceled, may issue United States and the States and the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public service, and said bonds and interest learner and the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, as well as from taxation in any form by

THE BUTLER-KELSEY JOB.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Ways and Means Committee did not take up the Dawes bill to-day, as was expected. The 'time of the Committee was occupied to the exclusion of all other matters, in discussing the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to respond to the resolution of the House calling for the contracts that had been made with the Butler-Kelsey ring for the collection of delinquent taxes. The Secretary has begged urgently for a modification of the resolution, but the result of the discussion to-day was an understanding that no modification would be recommended. The job in question grows with time and investigation. The law has been construed at the Treasury to mean much more than was at first supposed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Columbia, it seems, requires more note-shaving facilities, notwithstanding the complaints of its citizens that it is already cursed with banks and bankers; and the effort to have a National Bank moved from Hagerstown, Md., to Washington was indorsed by the House to-day. There are almost as many banks as drinking-saloons here already, and what there is for more is hard to

A PRINTING JOB.

There is a crying demand in the District of Columbia that the laws and treaties shall be Columbia that the laws and treaties shall be given more publicity. There are an incredible number of people living here who absolutely have no idea of the laws that are passed by Congress, or the treaties that are concluded by the President annually. To remedy this distressing state of affairs, which is a reflection upon the age, or else to accomplish some other purpose not publicity set forth, Delegate Chipman, who looks after the interests of the District in Congress, has introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the laws and treaties in one or more newspapers printed in Washington, in addition to the number now allowed by law.

NOTES AND NEWS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CALES CUSHING AND MYRA GAINES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Myra Clark

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CALES CUSHINNG AND MTHA GAINES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Myra Clark
Gaines has gone after Caleb Cushing, Minister
to Spain, with a restraining order. She alleges,
in a petition filed before Judge Wylie, that she
conveyed in trust to Cushing 68,000 acres of land
in Louisiana. The wily Caleb, however, after
giving her a counter-deed acknowledging the
trust, perfidiously-proceeded to have the title
confirmed to him in his own mame; and she asks
for an injunction to prevent Caleb from receiving the patent, etc., from the Interior Department. Cushing is to sail for his post in Spain
on the 7th inst., and this will not be likely to retard his movements.

THE BANKEUPTCY ACT.

The rapacious creditor and persecuted debtor
were cheerfully hurled about the Senate
Chamber to-day—figuratively speaking, of
course. The House bill repealing the Bankruptcy act, with the amendments of the Judiciary Committee, was taken up after the morning
hour, Judge Edmunds entering into a long and
tedious explanation of the amendment. Late
in the afternon, Senator Oglesby addressed the Senate, explaining that the
Legislature of his State had instructed him to
vote for absolute repeal. While he felt bound to
obey the behests of those who sent him here, he
had an opinion of his own on the subject which
was that a good Bankruptcy law would be a
blessing, both to debtor and creditor classes.

DROTHERS LOUISIANA.

Senator Carpenter did not introduce his resolution to-day providing for a new election in
Louisiana. His prograstination indicates an intention to let the matter drop, as already indicated in your dispatches.

THE House Committee on Elections have
agreed on a recommendation that Mesons,
Hodges and Wiltshire be seated from the First
and Third Arkansas Districts. These goutlemen, the Committee say, have prima facie right
to the seats. This action does not dispose of
the contest for the place, but seats takes gontiemen pending the contest.

The House Committee on Fabics L

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported unfavorably on the bill providing for the arming and equipping of the whole
body of the militia of the United States.

The Committee were discharged from its further consideration.

improvement at the mouth of the hississippi be considered.

Mr. THURMAN asked that it be postponed until to-morrow morning, and Mr. WEST waived his motion until that time.

CURRENCY REDISTRIBUTION.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the set of 1870 in relation to the increase in the circulation of National Bank notes, and stated the object of this bill was to have more equal distribution of currency by the withdrawal of \$25,000,000 from States in excess and the distribution of it in the West and South among the States deficient. He said the bill met the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of the Currency, and every member of the Finance Committee, and he would call it up for action at an early day. Placed on the calendar.

The following is the full text of the bill:

thereof.

MEALTE BILL.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a Bureau of Health. It proposes to establish as Washington, under direction of the Interior Department, a Bureau of Health, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the preservation of the public health, and to assist whenever called upon, the several States and Territories in the establishment of afficient sanitary and quarantine systems and regulations. The bureau is to be in charge of a Commissioner, to be appointed at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and who is to be assisted by three clerks.

BANKEUT BILL.

The Severa then proceeded to the considerations.

NUMBER 165

OHIO WHISKY.

Progress of the Women's War in Southern Ohio.

Battles, Sieges, and Fortunes of the Temperance Crusade.

Depravity of the Wickedest Man-His Moral Darkness.

Movement---What He Says

says:

Yean point out large districts in which such a ment would prove a failure. I doubt if in any pa New England it would succeed. Many years Irried it in several towns in Massachuests and Hampshire; perhaps in not one of them has ever regained its old dominion, but the victory far from of piete.

INSTRUCTELS:

is that in New England there is a lack of hest, people have good heads, but poor stomachs. This would be a succeeded the second disease and there is moral fervor. I never saw a New England audit at white heat, not even during the most exciting littical campaign. But when I stod up before the lums in Hillsboro and Washington C. H., in your il [elt that I was in the midst of a society in which long-cherished temperance scheme would work.]

N, POMEROY & CO. P BANKRUPT SALE.

ment of General Merchandise, &c. RLISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 88 Randolph-st.

Property, AY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, at 2 Clock, on the Ground. at desirable property is situated in the title of same of the finest residences on and is altogether a choice plees of prop-

e Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock.

den Auction Sale on Wednesday, Feb. GEO. P. GORR & CO... & and 70 Wabash-av. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, B. M.A.DISON-ST., ween Dearborn and Clark.) Furniture

MORNING, FEB. A at 10 o'clock,
A BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners
REGULAR SALES
ETONS, & CUTTERS, HARNESS, &C.,
DAY, at 10 o'clock, at 10s Madison-st. OODS, CLOTHING,

OLD FURNITURE NERAL MERCHANDISE, Y, at 9% o'clock, at 108 Madison-st. RGH ROLLING MILLS

KUHNS' EUROPEAN HOTEL, Nos. 145, 147 & 149 Dearborn-st., seet to the new Tribune Building, and a few door lievicker's Theatre, have reduced the price to 8 by Best 81 per day house in the United States. TO RENT.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS.

of all kinds. Shoulder Braces, Support acid Stockings, Orutobes, Instruments for Deformation, St. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, A. Chicago, C

HOTEL.

LAKE-ST. STORE.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Record of Yesterday's Pro-

WASHINGTON

Amendatory Bankrupt

Little Progress Made on the Army

The Road to Retrenchment a

Banks to Keep a Lawful-Money Reserve of 25 Per Cent of Their

Text of the Senate Bill to Establish

Notes to Be Redeemable at the New York Sub-Treasury at Par.

Notes to Be Wound Up.

Text of the Senate Bill for the Redistri bution of the Currency.

wantiforus, rec. 5.—Ine decate on the Army Appropriation bill to-day presented some features of interest. In closing the general de-bate, Wheeler, of New York, who had charge of the bill, devoted himself almost entirely to Joe Hawley, of Connecticut, and exhibited powers of sarcasm with which he has never before been credited. The House were greatly amused at the afface during the greater part of which

Hawley sat impassive, busily engaged in writing.

A GENUINE ENNATION

was created when the loyal Wheeler declared that there are a large number of soldiers on duty in and about the residences of high officials in Washington in menial employments. There was a waking up of the sleepy fellows all over the house, and they stared in amazement to hear such a charge from such a source, but when Ward, of Illinois, asked specifications of the surprising charge, Wheeler did what it is common for Congressmen to do, evaded the responsibility, and declared that Ward could find out for himself, as he (Wheeler) had done. When a member of Congress has facts such as

PASSED.

FIRE BANKING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the redemption and reissue of United States legal-tenders and National Bank notes, and for free banking. Beferred.

GALENDAR BUNINESS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and that for the relief of William H. Vesey was taken up.

Pending a vote, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

FINNING.

The bill authorizing the Committee on Printing to contract for printing the debates of the Senate was taken up and paised.

MISSISTEM IMPOVEMENT.

Mr. WEST asked that the bill to facilitate inscution and protection of certain works improvement at the month of the Mississippi onsidered.

The following is the full text of the bill:

Be st enacted, &c., That so much of the set of July
2, 1870, as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of Sec. 6 of said act until after the \$54,000,000 granted in Sec. 1 of said act shall
have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall
be the duty of the Compitroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to
proceed forthwith to carry into execution the provisions of Sec. 6 of said act, and, to enable him to do so,
he is hereby authorized and required from time to
time, as needed for the execution of said section, to
time, as needed for the execution of said section, to
time, as needed for the execution of said section, to
time of circulation to withdraw and return so much
of their circulation, as by said set may be apportioned
to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States havful
money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon
the return of the circulation required on the deposit

to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required on the deposit of lawful money as herein provided, an appropriate amount of bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit shall be surrendered to it.

Suc. 2. That upon failure of National Banks upon which requisition for circulation shall be made, or of any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Comptroller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in Sec. 49 of the National Currency act, June 3, 1846, the bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations, and with the proceeds, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, so much of the circulation of such association or associations and with the proceeds, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, so much of the circulation of such association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required, and not returned, and, if there he any cicess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption, it shall be returned to the association or associations whose honds shall have been sold, and it shall be the duty of Treasurer. Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries, and National Bank depositaries of the United States.

POLITICAL.

Government. Adjourned.

Judicial Election in Hichigam.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trionne.

Lansma, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Governor will

order a special election to fill the vacant Judgeships in the Tenth Circuit at the usual time for
holding the spring elections.

The New Kansas Semator.

St. Louis, Fab. 3.—The Democrat's Topeks (Kan.) special says: "The election of ex-Gov. Harvey as United States Senator is a Republican victory, and the Opposition can claim no credit for it. They simply chose the least objectionable man to them. He was Senator Ingalis' second choice, and his election is the first square, honest one that Kansas ever had. Senator Harvey will start for Washington in a day or two."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Indianarolas, Ind., Feb. 3.—The strike of the printers continues to absorb public attention. Aside from the firing once each upon the Sentinel and Journal offices has night, no violence has been perpetrated. The strikers, as a body, discountenance violence in any form, and seem determined to prevent it if possible. They issued 5,000 copies of their paper yesterday, and 7,000 to-day. So far its tone is not incendiary. The evening dailies have issued full-size since the strike; the morning papers half-size. To-morrow morning both papers issue full-size. Plenty of non-Union men have arrived, and they are neady to work if not interfered with. The publishers think they will have no trouble in the future. Everything is quiet to-night. No serious disturbance is anticipated.

COLORADO.

Dissatisfaction with the McCook

ments; opposes unjust and unequal taxation; condemns land-grants and monopolies; favors legislation beneficial to the industrial classes, and imposing such restraints upon grasping corporations and stock-gamblers as will prevent financial fluctuation, which always results in a debased currency, defalcation, and starving workingmen and women; favors bringing the question of calling a Constitutional Convention directly before the people; and, finally, expresses sympathy with all people struggling for freedom, and calls upon the General Government to extend to them support consistent with the laws of nations, and in accordance with the principles of our Republican of au three

RIOTOUS RAILROAD MEN.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

The Law Held to Be a Valid, Constitutional Enactment.

Dissenting Opinion of Judge Mc-Allister.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

ople against Ira Y. Munn and George L.
tt, for a violation of the 3d and 4th sections
in act of the General Assembly of this State,
itied "An act to regulate public warehouses
the warehousing and inspection of grain,
to give effect to Art. 13 of the Constitution

ises the queetion of

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT
der which the proceedings were had, and is
e only important queetion in the case.

This is the second argument of the cause.
It has first argument, at the last term, the
curt, after much deliberation, were unable to
eith a satisfactory conclusion. In the meanne, the Court had undergone a change by the
ection of two new members, and it was deemed
pedient and proper that they should take
rt in the decision; and, to enable them to
rticipate, a reargument was directed, and the
cetions have again been fully, elaborately,
if ably discussed. A case of so much impor-

at deem it necessary to take up scriatim and as the various propositions presented by sel, or go over the field of argument they so fully explored; but, in what we shall t will be found they have all been consid-

on found in the Bill of Rights; as Clause Art. 2: "No person shall be deof life, liberty, or property, withdue process of law;" and to this 
provision in Clause 13 of the same article: 
ste property shall not be taken or damaged 
bile use without just compensation." One 
counsel for appellants makes these points 
tion: The set is repugnant to the FourAmendment of the Constitution of the 
States; and further, if its provisions can 
strued as an inhibition of the warehousing 
se, except under special conditions, and as 
ring the privilege of doing that kind of 
su upon persons able or willing to comply 
tailly complying with these conditions, 
in so far as it is not based upon 
13 of the State Constitution, it 
agnant to Sec. 22 of Art. 4, which 
ta the General Assembly from passing 
all or special laws "granting to any coru, association, or individual, any special 
source privileges or immunity whatever." 
I consider these propositions first, as they 
to be thrown into the controversy as 
ake-weights,—the real merits resting in 
offrist. due process of law; and to this ary constitutional provision; and they would have

AN UNDOUSTED UPONT

knowing that a large proportion of our cereals, to reach the markets of the world, were competed to the constitution of the country of the Constitution of the construction, and as sering the privilege of doing that kind of ness upon persons able or willing to comply actually complying with these conditions, it is no far as it is not based upon it will be sufficient or individual, any special constitution, or individual, any special consider these propositions first, as they are to be thrown into the controversy as a make-weights,—the real merits resting in two first.

In so Application of the Warehouse act to its clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to its clause of the Fourte

cone. It as extractories or over cone.

That unanothment is as follows; "All present boom to ratentialed in the United States, evillation of the control of

money. The argument used he's, it seems to us, would pronounce these laws unconstitutional; for they do regulate the use of a man's property; they do fix a value upon its uses; and, as all observation shows, in most localities, greatly below its market-value. It may be answered, such has been the policy of States, and such legislation has been the policy of States, and such legislation has been the policy of States, and as to have familiarised the people to it, and who have adapted their business to its requirements. But, here they say, "We were in this business when it free and unrestricted, and this new policy shridges our gains. It was rightful," they say, "to engage in this business, and so to employ our capital that we may make the largest gains out of it." The interest on money loaned is by law 6 per cent, with the right to contract for 10 per cent; and such has been the law for a long seens of years. Under the cover of that law, caritalists have engaged in loaning money at those rates. Some, on the strength of it, have erected costly buildings of granite and marble in which to transact their vast business, surrounded by a corps of clerks and other officials, to whom high salaries are paid.

After this banker has completed his structure and arranged everything in profitable working order, that the General Assembly may declare by law that, after the passage of the law, the legal rate of interest shall be 4 per cent, and it shall be actorion to contract for more than 6 per cent, and a violation of the law, to be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court? Would his appeal to this clause in the Bill of Rights be listened to for a moment? Would any Court in Christendom condemn such an enactment as unwarranted by the fundamental law? The use of money is a matter of the greatest public concern, and that it may be regulated by law has never been authoritatively danied. Kindred subjects, such as public warehouses, public mills, the weight and price of bread, and public farries, ar

INBERENT IN EVERY ORGANIZED CIVIL GOVERNINBERENT IN EVERY ORGANIZED CIVIL GOVERNEvery sovereign power possesses inherently unlimited legislative power when the organic law
imposes no restraints. The power to legislate
on all subjects affecting the great interests of
the whole community must be conceded to exist,
and it will not cease to exist until civil government shall be resolved into its original elements.
We have nothing to do with the policy of this
cenactment. That was a question exclusively
within the jurisdiction of the General Assembly,
which under no circumstances has the judicial
department a right to question or arraign.

We think what we have said disposes of the
other point made by plaintiffs in error, arraigning the law as violative of Sec. 13 of Art. 2.
There is no taking or damaging private property
here, and devoting it to public use. It is an expression of the will of the people, through their
representatives in the General Assembly, that
these instruments of oppression and extortion
shall be

to the great relief of the people. We are of opinion the law is a valid, constitutional enactment; and, so believing, affirm the judgment of the Criminal Court.

WALKER, J.

The Constitution suthorizes the General Assembly to pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers, and receivers of grain and producer, shippers, and receivers of grain and produce, and to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient—not to deprive any person of existing common-law remedies—to regulate warehouses. This, I think, confers ample power to enact the law under consideration. I, however, express no opinion as to such power independent of these constitutional provisions. I, therefore, concur with the majority of the Court in the decision announced.

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

Kent: "The natural and active sense of property pervades the foundations of social improvement. It leads to the cultivation of the earth, the institution of government, the establishment of justice, the acquisition of the comforts of life, the growth of the useful asts, the apprit of commerce, the productions of tasts, the exections of charity, and the display of the benevolent affections."

Such being the beneficent influence of the natural sense of property in forming and animating all the institutions of a true civilization, the right to its graification, within the limits of law, was regarded as an ABSOLUTE, NATURAL, INHERENT MORT by the founders of the common law; is included in the fundamental doctrines of the Declaration of Independence as among the inalicable rights of man, and there denominated as the right to the pursuit of happiness; and, in the Bill of Rights in American Governments, it is placed upon an equality with the great natural rights of personal security and personal liberty.

It seems to me palpable that the views of the majority of the Court narrow this right below its proper measure. They hold that, if their private property is not taken, if the title to it is not disturbed by the set in question, then these parties cannot be considered as being thereby deprived of their property, within the meaning of the constitutional inhibition. This seems to me

eminent domain or taxation.

THE ACT STROLES OUT
from all the establishments of the State of a
similar character the grain-warehouses of Chicago. It arbitrarily fixes the maximum rates
of hire or reward to be received by the proprietors, and forbids them from contracting with
customers for any higher rate. It then prohibits, under severe penalties, their continuance,
unless they shall first apply for and obtain a
license to carry it on from the Circuit Court of
the county in the manner prescribed, and enter
into bond, with sureties, conditioned for a full
and unreserved comphance with all laws of the
State respecting their business, including, of
course, that fixing the minimum rate of
hire or reward for breach of which the license
may be revoked, the business made criminal and
stopped, and themselves and sureties liable on
their bonds. As was justly said by Mr. Justice
Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United
States: "Licensing acts, in fact, in legislation,
are universally restraining acts.

But there is shother view, in which it is clear THE LEGHLATURE TANNEURSDED ITS FOWER by this act. The Chicago River, running west from its connection with Lake Michigan about a quarter of a mile, and then dividing into two branches, one North and the other South, running through the city, forms the port of Chicago. The warehouse in question, and probably all others at which this statute was aimed, are situated upon this port, and constitute the direct and indispensable accessories to commerce in grain upon the Great Lakes; between that port and other States. And the question arises, Can these accessories to such commerce be suppressed by the State Government? The States have ceded, by express grant in the Federal Constitution to the Government thereby organized, the power "to regulate commerce with foreign instions and among the several States." The power, therefore, to regulate inter-State commerce is gone from the several States. and varied accelerates.

parties cannot be considered as being thereby deprived of their property, whith the meaning of the constitutional inhibition. This seems to me

AN EXENCYSOUS VIEW.

The Bill of Hights, as I have said, does not create or bestow these natural rights, and has no related or bestow these natural rights, and has no related to be the property of the consideration in the constitutions are against the agazelia of the Gorman and man, and the consideration is not only to organize, but to enjoy, property. Our Government is one of the people, and its functions subject to disturbance by popular excitements, by which one class of men, with the consideration is not only to organize, but to enjoy, property. Our Government is one of the people, and its functions subject to disturbance by popular excitements, by which one class of men, with the constitution. Suppose the displaced class to be those engaged in agriculture, then laws are passed to cripple the interests of those engaged in agriculture, then laws are passed to cripple the interests of those engaged in agriculture, then laws are passed to cripple the interests of these engaged in agriculture, then laws are passed to cripple the interests of those engaged in agriculture, then laws are passed to cripple the interests of those engaged in agriculture, then laws are passed to cripple the interests of these engaged in agriculture, then laws are passed to cripple the interests of these engaged in the principle of the same properties of these engaged in the principle of the principle of the same of the commence of the constitutions are alopted. "When the key of the commence of the constitutions are alopted. "When the forest properties of the same property of the distributions are alopted. "When the forest property which the law of the laws o

SCOTT. J. I do not copeur in the reasoning eached by the majority of the Cour

PROBABLE MURDER.

Theodore Zander Shoots Charles Benson in the Groin.

The Assallant Drunk at the Time He

The state of the state of a contract of the state of the

THE COURTS.

A Tangled Skein of Litigation.

The Lightning Calculator Has Beer Pirated.

Suit Against W. F. Storey-Damages Recovered--Bankruptcy Items.

Recovered.—Bankruptcy Items.

A COMPLICATED LAND SUIT.

The case of Levi H. Page v. S. H. McCrea, A. N. Waterman, and George W. Parks, now on hearing before Judge Williams, grows out of the celebrated Peck cetate, and is a contest between lawyers and others who originally commenced the proceedings on behalf of Margaret Peck to recover her interest as widow and heir of George Peck, doceased. The bill alleges that in 1868 the complainant, Levi H. Page, made a contract with Margaret Peck to try to recover for her her interest in her husband's estate, and agreed to employ the necessary attorneys, and to pay all expenses and costs, and was to have one-shird of all that might be recovered for services, etc. Page employed one George W. Parks to assist him, and when the agreement was reduced to writing, Parks inserted his name in the agreement, claiming that, as he was the siturney of record, it would appear better, and that he would hold the agreement in trust for Page. Parks also agreed, it is alleged, to employ A. N. Waterman to assist him, and to pay him out of his own share. A bill was filled in the Circuit Court under this agreement, to recover the Peck estate, which was estimated to be worth upwards of \$1,000,000; but the case dragged along for a year and nothing was done, when, finally, in order to raise money to earry on the suit, Parks and Page sold one-half of their contract, with Margaret to S. H. McCrea and H. S. Williamson, and a new contract, or power of attorney was drawn, similar to the first, except that Frederick Sacket; aname was inserted, he being the attorney and Trustee, representing the McCrea interest, and George W. Parks name was inserted as before, he representing the storney and Trustee, representing the more suits of the parties they representing the one-third that the same of indices to under the agreement of cover of attorney of the division of the \$20,000 as representing her two-thirds, and Sackett and Parks, on behalf of the parties they represented took the \$3 acres stoout 4 acres was

man, Miller, Williamson & Miller as solicitors for defendants.

About the middle of yesterday afternoon a lawyer entered the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Cours, bearing what seemed to be a portion of a Sunday-school library, and also a pile of manuscript. The books and papers were closely bound together by several lengths of rad tape. Having deposited these, together with a greenback, with the air of a man who had done his whole duty, he retired.

With the curiosity which is supposed to be inherent in gentlemen of that class, a reporter stepped forward to be inherent in gentlemen of that class, a reporter stepped forward to be inherent in gentlemen of that class, a reporter stepped forward to his supposed to be soll in chancery filed by Warren H. Sadler and H. D. Orton against John A. Hamlin, Lyeander B. Hamlin, and Will Starr Hamlin, Lyeander B. Hamlin, and Will Starr Hamlin, Lyeander B. Hamlin, and Will Starr Hamlin, Lyeander B. Congress we made god father and the book's pedigree transmitted to that gentleman, in accordance with the law in such case made and provided. This little volume was gotten up regardless of expense con-

Wille.

CINCUIT COURT.

Wille.

Kate B. Haggerty and husband. Anna M. Brown and husband. Edward A. Mulford and George G. Mulford commenced suit in ejectment for \$5,000 against Augustus Schwarz and James B. Stanley.

Philander Smith recovered judgment by confession against Simeou Mayo for \$2,712.50.

COUNTI COURT.

A grant of administration on the estate of George Lichtenberger was made to Charles Lichtenberger under a bond for \$60,000, which was filed and approved.

Letters of grardianship were issued to Paul Populorum on the estate of Louise Populorum et al., under a bond in the sum of \$40,000.

In the matter of Lilla F. M. and Jennie G. Bacon, minora, a grant of guardianship was issued to Mary E. Bacon on a bond for \$5,500.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Feb. 3.—Trade was almost paraly
hay by the haseviest smow-norm of the season
market for cotion goods was firm but unchanges
moderate demand for standard sheetings, fire
and blasched shirtings. Worsted draw goods
air demand by country jobbers. Prints were
very fancy cantimers, worsted casting were

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Perrenung, Feb. 3.—Crude—Market much from and advancing; \$1.75 bid. Sellers holding for further advance. Refined quies; quoted numinally at 14%c; March, 15c; prime, 15%s.

The Wool Trade,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Wool nominally unchanged
d dull; stock scarps.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

A. OCTION-Dull; middling upland, 15%c; futures cloued anny, Sales, 20,500 hales.

February\_14%c115/c; March, 17%c317 15-dec; April, 15%c315 26-Sac; May, 16 U-Sale18%c.

BREADSTOYTS—Flour, strongly to be corpte, 2000 below.

THE MAYOR'S

A Poor Prospect

And Its Former E Only a Partial In

Mr. Hesing Favors

and Other

Though the day on which the "Mayor's bill" will com-own limitation is rapidly a now but a month distant, the

quiries to this class alone, a however strongly they might would exert little or no influe his views since then. The tion took place between him Reporter—Do you favor the Mayor's bill? Mr. Bond—I think some

Mr. Bond—Because it is a
Reporter—Have you alwa
gerous?
Mr. Bond—It puts too
Mayor's hands. If he assu
Board of Police, for inst
trouble.
Rogarter—With a good Ms
with a bad Msyor it is a bad
you mean?

you mean?

Mr. Bond—Yes. There she tations in a bill of that kind, with great care, and in such a guarceis between the Mayor Boards.

Reporter—In its present slikely to foster disturbances?

Mr. Bond—Yes, it is bound Beporter—Do you think the re-anact it? Reporter—penact it?

Mr. Bond—In governments ments are always had. If you tinker at it, contaion is inevitinker at it, contain member of a Board, he to be Mayor, and removed at his divere done, responsibility of withrown upon some one, and head and a system in the mamunicipal affairs.

The reporter, while prosecutimes across Ald, Quirk, of party, and a supporter of I views on this subject are as for Beporter—Why have you the hill now?

Ald, Quirk—I am opposed to the subject was it places too much posone man.

Beporter—Why have you then there is now.

Reporter—Are the old friestally opposed to its re-enact are party of a but in the relative and a system of a but in the relative and of a but man of ability and good jud hands of a bad man, incalculorder would ensue.

Reporter—How do the Alde Ald, Quirk—I think they are friends had no objections was in office, because he was man of ability and good jud hands of a bad man, incalculorder would ensue.

Reporter—How do the Alde Ald, Quirk—All with whom regard to it do not appear to The vote on Ald. Pitzgerald opposed the re-enactment of sentiment of the Conocil, or voting against the resolution.

The next, and the most visited was Mr. A. C. Hesting of the People's party as the whose views carry much well understood to represent these of the German element. His question are given in the assion:

Reporter—Do you favor the material of the hill?

Mr. Hesting—I do.

Reporter—Do you know of are going down to Springfield terests of the bill?

Mr. Hesting—I am not swar Reporter—Do you know of the firm with much difficulty, and ame trouble, if not more, will be a successive to you as favorab Mr. Hesting—I believe so, vision in the till that ought that is the one given the more important than the infection of the same the proportion of the concess, will say the man of the lattice of the same of the lift of the party of the same of the party of the same of the same of the same of the lattice of the same of th

bet John L. Kurth, Frederick Schwas buis Kantz for 1,053.33. andler, Beceiver of the Lamar In-ipany, began suit for \$2,000 against and Leon Schlesson and Leon Schlossman. sche sued William Beyer for \$1,000. dlach and Julius Dresel began an ac-000 against Henry Metz and Louis

CIRCUIT COURT,
Haggerty and husband, Aona M.
husband, Edward A. Mulford, and
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I administration on the estate of itenberger was made to Charles a under a bond for \$60,000, which approved.

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a bond in the sum of \$40,000.

Mier of Lilla F. M. and Jennie G.
ors. a grant of guardianship was
ary E. Bacon on a bond for \$5,500.

KETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ittsburgh Oil Market.
Feb. 3.—Crude—Market much firmer; \$1.75 bid. Sellers holding for fur-Refined quiet; quoted nominally at 15c; prime, 15%.

The Wool Trade.

s—Unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull, or quiet. -Unsettled; erade, 7%e; refined, 15c.

orn very firm; old, 71@720; new, ady; No. 1, 50c.

No: clear rib, 8/6; jobbing, %@%on steady; shoulders, 7/3c. Sugar-cured on steady; shoulders, 7/3c. Sugar-cured Narrows.

HILWAUKE.

Feb. 8.—BREATHETTES—Flour quiet ped. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, 2, 81.24% cash, 81.29% March; 81.29% frm; No. 2, 41/5c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41/5c. Barley apring, \$1.85.

Fork firm at \$14.75 cash. Sweet-pickled No. Bulk shoulders, loose, 5/6c. Mid-8c. Lard held—kettle, 9/4c; steam, 9/4c. med, \$0.60; recopps, \$,0.61.

Flour, 6,00 bris; wheat, 116,000 bu.

Frour, 6,00 bris; wheat, 216,000 bu.

Feb. 3.—Corros—Steady; middling, Ind. Corros—Steady; middling, Ind. S. vimier, in good demand pile lots, but impections dull; No. 3 ted, 51.45; but impections dull; No. 3 ted, 51.45; but corrections dull in the correction of t

TOLEDO,
b. 3.—Buzaberuyra—Flour in fair dem. Whest drn: No. 2 white Wabash,
do, SL.50; amber Bichigan, SL.49% G.
L.69% March. Corn firm; high mixed,
ry; fine May; Tix's June; low mixed,
o grade, new, file. Oats steady; No. 2 sed, \$6,90@7.00. b=\$5.15. Hour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu., "Finer, 1,000 bris: wheat, 5,000 bu; corn,

1,000 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, S.000. MEMPHIS.

arrive frm; fair demand. Wheat, orn quiet at 600 file. Outs steady at 45 ady at 550 file. Outs steady at 45 ady at 550 file. Barley firm. mgod.

Fork quiet at 515,50 file. Emarshy held c., mies, 54 c., Bulk masts quiet; s. the file. Barley firm file. Barley file. B

; light, \$5.75@5.90; heavy, \$5.90@6.15; shipments, 1,400.
ady at 95c.
LOUISVILLE.
Feb. 3.—COTTON—Quiet, at 13c.
—Flour firmer; superfine, \$4.75; ex-

In fair demand and firm. pork, \$15.25 houstern, 640; clear rib, 54,6840; c. Bacon-Shoulders, 75,6750; clear, 94,6950. Hama, 194,61250. Lard 1940.

"NGS)." Hams, Dividings. Lard 1940.

NEW OBLEANS.
S. Feb. 3.—BERADSTUFFS—Corn active rate of the control of the

THE MAYOR'S BILL A Poor Prospect for its Read) to enactment oil oil

Its Old Friends Are Now Opposed to it.

And Its Former Enemies Give It Only a Partial Indorsement.

Mr. Hesing Favors a Portion of It. But the Aldermen Do Not. ising the terror Hariet

ts of the Cook County Delegation, enderton A

What the Bill Did for Peoria and Other Places.

Though the day on which the act known as the "Mayor's bill" will come to an end by its own limitation is rapidly approaching, and is now but a month distant, there is not any symptom of an effort to re-enact it in its present or is modified form. On various occasions politicians and business men have expressed their approval of the principles and workings of this act, and their desire that it should be a perpetual enactment, but they have done nothing, publicly at least, to prove the sincerity of their professions. With a view to ascertain the sentiment in Chicago on the subject, a reporter was directed to call upon leading representatives of the two parties which contested the November election, in order to ascertain their views and intentions. He confined his inquiries to this class alone, since business men, however strongly they might feel on the subject, would exert little or no influence at Springfield.

SENTIMENTS OF CHICAGOANS. The first person called upon was

MR. BOND, ndidate for Mayor at the late election, and who was understood, prior to that time, to have been in favor of the bill, but to have changed his views since then. The following converse tion took place between him and the reporter: Reporter—Do the Mayor's bill? -Do you favor the re-enactment of Mr. Bond-I think some of its provision

orter-Why are you opposed to it as a nd—Because it is a dangerous bill.

Mr. Bond—It puts too much power in the Mayor's hands. If he assumes control of the Board of Police, for instance, there will be

you mean?

Air. Bond—Yes. There should be some limitations in a bill of that kind. It should be drawn with great care, and in such a way as to obviate quarters between the Mayor and the various boards.

Reporter—In its present shape you think it kely to foster disturbances? Mr. Bond—Yes, it is bound to. Reporter—Do you think the Legislature will act it?

Bond—My impression is that they will not;
that is not founded on any very definite ination.

porter—Is there a movement on foot to the bill through?

Bond—Not to my knowledge.

porter—What features in the bill do you ap-

served. That is about the only valuable feature. There is too much uncertainty about the bill. It is a patched bill. It is a patched bill. It is ay at the Mayor may discharge anybody from office except those elected by the people,—any member of any Board. No distinction is made between members elected by the people and those who are not. Hence controversy is provoked, some putting one construction upon it, and others an entirely different one. Reporter—In your opinion, then, the bill is a failure?

Reporter—In your plants and the separate of th

party was next interviewed, with the followin Reporter—Do you think the Mayor's bill ought to be extended?

Mr. O'Hara—That is a leading question, and I decline to answer it.

Reporter—Are you going to Springfield to oppose its re-enactment?

Mr. O'Hara—I do not know whether I am or not.

Mr. O'Hara—Well, under the Medillian Ad-ministration it was not a success, and we think it is best to fall back on the old way of doing

Reporter—Who are "We?"
Mr. O'Hara—The people, Reporter—Who are "We?"
Mr. O'Hars—The people,
Reporter—Are you opposed to the whole bill?
RIS ONJOCTONS.
Mr. O'Hars—I am to that persion of it giving the Mayor absolute power to make removals without cause. There should be cause for decapitating an officer. Certain removals are contemplated that I am opposed to,—officers who have been long identified with their departments, and have become experts; and I think it would be neither advancing nor promoting the general interests to cut off the heads of these men, simply to gratify a morbid appetite for change.

men, simply to gratify a morbid appetite for change.

Reporter—Do you not think the clause giving power to veto items in the Appropriation bill a proper one?

Mr. O'Hara—Yes, but that is a question for the Council to consider.

Reporter—Do you know of any one who intends to go to Springfield and lobby against the re-enactment of the bill?

Mr. O'Hara—No. I am going to Springfield, but not for that purpose. My experience in lobbying has taught me to avoid it, and, besides, I have no more axes to grind.

Mr. Forrest expressed humself as follows:
Reporter—What do you think of the Mayor's bill?

Mr. Forrest—I have nothing to say about it,

Reporter—What do you think of the Mayor's bill?

Mr. Forrest—I have nothing to say about it, one way or the other.

Reporter—Are you in favor of its extension?

Mr. Forrest—I am. I never read it. I don't know what the whole of it is. I am in favor of it in some form or other—a modified form. I don't know whether the present bill would suit me.

Reporter—Was not the bill one of the issues against which the People's party fought in the late election?

Mr. Forrest—I do not think it was. The fight was on Joe Medill's conduct under the bill.

Reporter—Do you know of any movement to secure the re-ensetment of the bill.

Mr. Forrest—I do not. I have been approached by several people who wanted me to help in having it extended; but I have taken no steps toward it, nor has the Mayor, to my certain knowledge.

MATOR COLVIN'S VIRWS.

As will be seen the Mayor, has but little wors.

MAYOR COLVIN'S VIEWS.

As will be seen, the Mayor has but little more to say than Mr. Forrest.

Reporter—Do you favor the extension of the Mayor's bill?

The Mayor—I have always felt delicate about

The Mayor—I have always felt delicate about expressing my views on the subject, for the reason that I intend to establish a good government by appointing honest and capable men to the offices, and holding each department responsible for its acts. I feel that I can shoulder the responsibility. If the people desire the re-anactment of the bill it should be re-enacted.

Reporter—Was not its overthrow demanded Reporter--Was not its overthrow demanded by the result of the last election? The Mayor--I think not. It was not an issue at all, and was not questioned during the can-

Yaas.

Reporter—Do you know whether Mr. Hesing wants the bill extended?

Reporter—Do you know whether Mr. Hesing wants the bill extended?

The Mayor—I think he does, and, so far as my information goes, all the best citizens of Chicago favor its re-enactment.

This gentleman was brief and emphatic, Reporter—Have you changed your views about the Mayor's bill?

Commissioner Sheridan—No, never. I am opposed to its re-enactment, because it is an abomination, and has created all the trouble we have had. I have protested against the one-man power all along, and will continue to do so.

THE SITUATION AT SPRINGFIELD. The following letter from our Springfield cor-respondent gives a very clear idea of the opin-ions of the Cook County members on this sub-ject, and shows that the prospect for the passage of any bill on the subject is infinitesimally

of any bill on the subject is infinitesimally small:

Spannorield, Feb. 2, 1874.

While there may have been commotion in Chicago about re-enacting the Mayor's bill, I have not heard it mentioned since the opening of the session. Not a member from Chicago felt enough interest to introduce a bill, and it was left for Senator Lee, of Peoria, to present the one which now eleeps in the Senate Committee on Municipalities. The truth of it is, that Chicago members do not desire to see it continued, and unless the delegation changes its twenty-eight minds very suddenly, and demands it as essential to good government in Chicago, it will not emerge from the Committee.

THE SENATORS.

Of the Cook County Senators, Thompson and Dow, are too busy in their law business at home to remain here and make it was if they favored.

proving the appropriations for the other divisions and wards, and that the Council knows better than the Mayor what improvements are needed in the different wards, and what appropriations should be made.

The opponents of re-enactment would compromise on a bill which would give the Mayor the power to remore with the concurrence of the Council, and leave him the empty and trouble-some honer of presiding in the Council, and

power to remove with the concurrence of the Council, and leave him the empty and troublesome honer of presiding in the Council, and of becoming the but of its members in case he is not well posted in parliamentary law, but is, or would like to be, a law unto himself, lite Mayor Colvin. Sad it is to contemplate the fact that Mayor Colvin has no hold on members of the People's party in the Legislature. They have gone completely back on him, and his friends here, if he has any, are among those who opposed his election. The latter are his best supporters, and a very small minority of the delegation are willing to trust him with the power possessed by his predecessor. A large majority of the delegation, however, are opposed to the bill, and it is safe to predict that it will not be re-enacted. If he insists upon some measure, there will be a disposition to pass the bill which Kehoe introduced last year to spite Mayor Medill by rapealing the present law. That bill is somewhere around the Sonate. If Mayor Colvin desires it, Kehoe cannot do less in return for his Hay Weighership than try and pass it.

WORKINGS OF THE LAW ELERWHERE.

Country members do not care for the bill. A few cities have been exercising its powers. In Cairo it was found beneficial. So says Mr. Oberly, Cairo's member, who had experience as Mayor before the law was passed. Book Leland did not seem to approve the bill, and the papers pitched into it. Mr. Johnson, who represents Rock Leland, gave that opinion, and said further, his people did not care whether it was re-suncted or not. In Springfield it has been practically void, as the Mayor is Democratic, and the Council Republican.

THE SITUATION IN PECKIA.

Peoria is in the same fix. The Republicans have five majority in the Council, and the Mayor is a Democrat. They have been in hot water ever since Mayor Warner took his office. The Council has registrative search in the registrative search in the registrative search. since Mayor Warner took his office. The Council has persistently rejected his nominations, and are patiently waiting until the bill expires, when they propose to elect men of their own political stripe. The Mayor nominated Senator Lee, a Demnerat, for City-Attorney, but, as the majority in the Council imagine city affairs must be conducted according to the Philadelphia platform, they rejected Mr. Lee, and the Hon. W. W. O'Brian being subsequently nominated, he, too, was rejected. The present incumbent, Mr. Starr, a member of the House, a true-blue Republican and a partisan, continues to hold the office until his successor is alcosed.

W. O'Brien being subsequently nominated, he, too, was rejected. The present incumbent, Mr. Starr, a member of the House, a true-blue Bepublican and a partisan, continues to hold the office until his successor is elected. By holding out until the Mayor's bill expires, the Council hope to re-elect him, and save the city from a City-Attorney who is opposed to Grant for a third term. Emory, a Federal office-holder, leads the majority in the Council, which accounts for the rigidity with which party lines are drawn.

No SUPPORT FROM COUNTRY MEMBERS.

The bill is, to all intents and purposes, useless in cases like these, and so long as municipalities are governed in the interest of parties, instead of in the interest of economy and for the welfare of the entire population, regardiess of race, color, party, or anything else, just so long may the people expect to be badly governed and have their substance wasted. No support for the bill need be calculated upon from any large number of country members. Those who represent cities and towns do not seem anxious to re-onact it, and those who live in rural districts when bills of this kind come up refuse to support them on the ground that the general incorporation act should be sufficient.

ANOTHER BILL PENDING.

There is pending on third reading in the

ANOTHER HILL PENDING.

There is pending on third reading in the House a bill permitting the Common Council of cities to adopt any section of the General Municipal Incorporation act as part of their charter. Sec. 7, Art. 2, of this act, provides: The Mayor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, on any formal charge, whanever he shall be of opinion that the interests of the city domand such removal; but he shall report the reasons for such removal to the Council at its next regular

for such removal to the Council at its next regular meeting.

If the bill passes, the Council in Chicago may adopt this section, and give Mayor Colvin power of removal, and, as the People's party have a majority, they can give him the power if they piease. Will they do it? Looking at Chicago from this distance, and judging from the relations that apparently subsist between His Honor and the Aldermen of his party, the opinion is ventured that they would not. There are other provisions in the Incorporation act which might be adopted in the same way and be advantageous, but, so long as Aldermen can say whether they shall be adopted, no reform need be expected, especially if it limits their ability for mischief. Matters will be conducted on the old plan until the people become disgusted, and demand that the Mayor shall be something more than a figure-head in the government of the city.

The approaching demise of the bill has raised the question whether the provisions in the charter which it repealed will take effect when it expires, or will have to be re-enacted.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LOCAL MISOCILLANY

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HALF-ORPHAN ASTLUM.

The Board of Lady Managers of the Half-Orphan Asplum held their monthly meeting at the Asylum yesterday morning. The President, Mrs. W. C. Goudy, occupied the Chair.

Mrs. Blackman, the Treasurer, presented her monthly report, which showed a balance on Jan. 1 of \$761.54; expenditures during January amounting to \$472.81; receipts, \$908; leaving a balance on hand in cash of \$1,196.83. Among the larger donations received are the following: W. Halsted, \$25; Judge Lawrence, \$25; Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, \$50; Albert Munger, \$100; and cash from the Relief and Aid Society, \$500. A communication was received from Mrs. Hall, consenting to serve as a lady manager from the Third Presbyterian Church, and asking to have her district assigned. consenting to serve as a lady manager from the Third Presbyterian Church, and asking to have her district assigned.

The resignation of Mrs. D. G. Sawyer as a member of the Board was received and accepted. Next was presented the Matron's report, which showed that during January five children were admitted, six left, and two had died, leaving 139 inmates in the asylum, 127 being children. The Matron also reported several donations of goods. A report was then read of the number of children attending the school during the month, showing the amounts received or due from their parents. During January \$156 was received for the board of scholars. There were sixty-three children, from many of whom little or nothing had been obtained. It was determined to take steps towards collecting something from those of the parents who are able to pay, and, after spending some little time in talking about the condition and the work of the Asylum, the Board adjourned.

NORTH SIDE ROLLING-MILLS. NORTH SIDE ROLLING-MILLS.

The difficulty at the North Side Rolling-Mills has been temporarily adjusted, pending the adoption of a permanent agreement which shall be mutually satisfactory as between the employers and employed. Saturday the rollers, catchers, and heaters gave notice that they should cancel the agreement entered into some time ago. A conference was held, but no conclusion was recorded and as it was accorded to carry the ago. A conference was held, but no conclusion was reached, and, as it was agreed to carry the matter over until Monday, the mill was not fired up until yesterday morning, when the men returned to their work upon their old scale of prices. Another meeting is to be held soon, at which it is confidently anticipated by both employers and employed that a new agreement will be made. The men are anxious to work, and the Superintendent has assured them that there will be no lack of employment from this time forth. The north mill will be started Monday, and a large number of men, now idle, will have work. It appears that the Union was after all, at the bottom of the suspension, as our reporter was informed yesterday by one of the workmen that they were compelled to reacind the agreement for the reason that it had been refused in other mills, and to adhere to it would debar them from obtaining work in those mills. The best of feeling eeems to prevail, and the question is one of management, and not of prices. The wages are satisfactory to all, as they are graded according to the market price of the product.

GENERAL NEWS. Mary O'Kane, an inmate of the Home of the Friendiess, was delivered into the keeping of Jailer Foltz yesterday, in a condition of raving insanity. Her paroxysms at brief intervals are so violent that she is the object of a constant watch lest she may do herself injury. The unfortunate "Cora" will be brought before Judge

position.

A large crowd of people collected on the corner of Jackson and State streets yesterday afternoon to see a Jehu manipulate eight mules attached to a large truck, with a stove weighing six tone upon it. At one time, it seemed as if he were stuck but at last, with the aid of much swearing, some levers judiciously applied, and the shouts of the multitude, he got extricated from his embarrassing situation and moved on.

The question of the ice supply for the coming season, in view of the particularly soft weather that holds on, becomes a matter of considerable public interest. It will be gratifying to know that Mesers. James P. Smith & Co. have resolved to go forth to meet the Arctic visitor who delays his coming to this vicinity, and are now building a large ice house on the Fox River, be-

Warehouse law, when it had not been in operation and without knowing whether it would be beneficial or otherwise. Now that it had been decided to be constitutional by the Supreme Court, an opportunity would be afforded to see how it worked. From the conversation of the Committee, it is doubtful if they make any recommendations, beyond one to the Board of Directors asking them to request the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to enforce the provision of the Railroad law requiring the companies to keep track scales at the places whence grain is shipped. The Commissioners have ignored this provision, although it is one of the most important ones in the statute. By its, non-enforcement it cannot be told whether shortage is chargeable to the place of shipment, to the ears, or to the elevators.

place of shipment, to the ears, or to the elevators.

Police court reportation.

The South Side Police Court is managed better now than at ever hee been before. When Chief Justice Banyon occupied the bench, the policemen ran the Court, and prisoners were punished as they dictated. If an officer whispered in the ear of Banyon, "Give him (a prisoner) a fine on general principles," the poor fellow got a sentence unwarranted by the facts. Indolent policemen were in the habit of arresting slightly-intericated persons, who were perfectly able to make their way home, and locking them up, for the sole purpose of avoiding duty the next morning. When they had picked up a victim, their presence in the Police Court was necessary to testify against him; and by this means a large number of men shirked work. But a change has taken place since the advent of Justice Boyden. He listens not to the whisperings of the policemen, but puts them on the witnessiand and makes them tell why they made an arrest. If they cannot show a good cause, the prisoner is discharged, and the officer reprimanded and threatened with arraignment before the Board of Police if he does the like again. This course has had a healthy effect. No more loading policemen are to be seen at the Armory during the session of the Court, and it is very seldom that any persons are illegally or unjustly arrented. Justice Boyden is entitled to much credit for the reformation.

CRIMINAL. William McMann was fined \$25 by Justice cully yesterday for stealing a toy wagon from a store on West Madison street.

Henry Edwards stole spoons, forks, etc., worth \$150 from No. 1338 State street yesterday morn-ing, and was committed by Justice Scully for trial.

trial.

George Wagner, who attempted to steal two watches from Shuriey's jewelry store about two weeks ago, and who broke his leg while trying to escape from the Central Police Station, was before Justice Boyden yesterday morning, and was held in \$2,000 ball to answer at the Criminal Court.

A lady gave John King some goods to hold, but John, becoming tired, handed them to another person to keep. The latter made off with them, and John was arrested. He is now in the County Jail swaiting trial.

The mother of Eddie Safford requested Justice Scully to send him to the Bridewell, and he was given thirty days there. He has been playing the vagrant for some time, and his mother is anxious to keep him out of bad company.

William H. Powell was available to be a sent to be a s

William H. Powell was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Simson W. King, on the charge of having in his possession, and offering for sale, about 35,000 or 40,000 cigars, unstamped, and in old boxes, in violation of the United States revenue law. The officers

sion, and offering for sale, about 35,000 or 40,000 cigars, unstamped, and in old boxes, in violation of the United States revenue law. The officers making the arrest also seized chars to the number stated above at the residence of the accused, and which are now in possession of the Collector of Internal Revenue. The accused waived a preliminary examination, and gave bail in the sum of \$3,500 for further appearance before Commissioner King Thursday.

Cyrus Fulkerson, of Lake City, Iows, arrived in the Garden City yesterday morning en route to Elkhart. He had only begun to do the city when he was approached by one of those Oily Gammons who infest our thoroughfares, who introduced himself as the son of a banker named Morehouse, an acquaintance of the too credulous Cyrus. He assumed the part of a drygoods merchant in the city purchasing supplies, and by his gentle voice and engaging manners so ingratiated himself into the good opinion of Mr. Fulkerson that the latter became communicative. The pseudo lines draper told his victim the "oid, old story," and, upon that gentleman being applied to for the loan of \$75, he responded promptly. Some maneuvres on the part of "Morehouse" induced a suspicion that he was a confidence man, and his sudden disappearance reduced suspicion to belief. He, nowever, turned up again; this time at the Armory, as which bazaar he is exposed to view labeled James Crosby.

A little girl about 1 year old named Julis Chaks, living with her parents at No. 128 Shurt-leff avenue, fell into a tub of boiling water yesterday morning, and was so severely scalded that death ensued shortly after. The Coroner

The Hamibal Zouaves will hold their regular monthly meeting this avening, at their hall on Clark street, south of Harrison. Business of importance is to be transacted.

The Ladies' Special Bureau of Relief will meet this afternoon at 3 o'cubok at 1571 Indiana avenue. All charitably inclined ladies are invited to attend.

to attend.

Dr. Thomas will preach in the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, this evening. The public are invited.

Bethel Home Lodge, No. 290, L. O. G. T., will haraster be known as "Pride of the West Lodge." There will be aninatallation of officers at their hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, this evening. Mambers of the Order are invited.

The young ladies of Kenwood Seminary will

The young ladies of Kenwood Seminary will give a reception at the Seminary, corner of Forty-sighth street and Madison avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening. There will be rehearable and music.

PERSONAL

Lewis Moss, Esq., of this city will leave Nor Orleans to-day for Havana.

Orleans to-day for Havans.

Henry Clews Esq., of the great New York banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., was at the Palmer House yesterday.

Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, President of the Pennsylvania Company's Lines, is at the Grand Pacific.

This evening a large delegation of Fond du Lac and Oshkesh Jumbermen will visit Chicago of the purpose of interviewing the Chicago of Northwestern Baliway authorities in behalf of the large interests they represent.

The following prominent officials of the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company are registered at the Grand Pacific: Thomas A. Scott, J. N. McCullough, E. D. Barclay, W. L. Scott, and John M. Harding, of Philadelphia; William Stewart, B. H. Ruble, W. A. Hughert, and T. R. Meyers, of Pittsburgh; A. M. Gardner, New York; A. Gaither, Ohio, and W. B. McKinna, Indiana. They held a private consultation during the day, the purport of which could not be learned; it is rumored, however, that several important changes in the office of the Company in this city will shortly be made.

will shortly be made.

\*\*ROTEL ARRIVALS.\*\*

Sherman—Henry A. Hadden, New York; Norman Finite, New York; William Hamilton, Pittsburgh; N. Acker, Washington; J. W. Bradford, Quincy; A. Hooper, China; George Martin, Hudson; Gen. A. H. Goodell, Worcester, Mass.; J. J. Walley, Denver City.

Palmer—J. Coleman, Fond du Lac, Wis.; C. T. Orton, New York; F. T. Hyst, Cincinnat; the Rev. Jahn G. Wolcott, Springfield; the Hon. Walter Philbrook and Charles R. Johnson, Michigan; R. Smith, Iows; the Hon. J. O. Woolston, Lowa; the Hon. J. T. French, Connecticut. Walter Philorook and Charles R. Johnso Michigan; B. Smith, Iows; the Hon. J. Woolston, Iows; the Hon. J. T. French, Co-necticut. . . . . . . . . . . . . Grand Pacific—R. Blakele St. Paul; Joseph S. Coolidge, H. G. Parker, Sargent, W. B. Swett and Gen. Whittier, Roston Jacob Forsyth. Indiana; N. G. Roberts, Milwa kee; D. C. Seymour, Peckskill; J. A. Gris Dayanner.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake View met in the Town Hall Monday. There were present Messrs. Chase, Weber, Lulzer, and Schieswohl.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the petition of Margaretts Faber and Theodore Siftney, asking for the opening of Western avenue through the northwest g of See, 6, in this town, to received and placed on file, and that the prayer of said petition be granted, and the dedication of land therain made for a highway be and the same is hereby accepted by the Town of Lake View.

or and petition be granted, and the dedication of land therein made for a highway be and the same in hereby accepted by the Town of Lake View.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were received and laid over under the rules: For the assignment of a policeman for duty in the southwestern portion of the town; that George Cappell be appointed and assigned to duty there; asking the appointed and assigned to duty there; asking the appoint.

of the town: that George Cappell be appointed and assigned to duty there; asking the appointment of Nicholas Nesser as policeman; by Sylvester Mooney, asking appointment as policeman; that a peddler's license be granted to Aaron Glouck.

The following, which is signed by forty-five persons, was also submitted:

The undersigned, legal voters in the Town of Laks View, respectfully pestion the Fresident and Trustees to submit the question whether said town will become organized as a village under the set of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois approved April 10, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of either and villages," to the decision of the legal voters of said town.

It was laid over under the rules.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted.

HYDE PARK

ference with Horace Warner for settlement of his claim for the Cushing heaters, ordered nearly two years ago by a former Board, and his bill of extras in connection with the same, and it was resolved that Capt. Bafford he enthorized to settle with Horace Warner, for the sum of \$1,168.85, to be in full of all demands to this date.

It has been ordered that the salaries of janitors of all the primary schools be fixed at \$15 per month, which sum is to include all expenses of cleaning brooms.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That a Public School Library be instituted that the second of the public schools.

Resolved, That the said library be commenced with appropriation of \$150 for books and a book-case.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed procure proper books and case.

The President appointed G. W. Binford at J. N. Barker the Committee, with authority also solicit donations of suitable books for this procure of the second of the s

The new brick passenger depot at Hyde Park Station is receiving the finishing touches, and will be ready for occupancy in one week.

The "Week of Prayer" meetings still continue at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and the religious interest which commenced there still at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and religious interest which commenced there is continues in quiet, solemn power.

At the communion Sabbath morning, six fants were baptized, five persons were recais on confession of their faith, and four were ceived by letter. At the ten-minute praymeeting after Sabbath-school, eight persons refor prayers in their behalf.

A very interesting and instructive lecture we delivered in the evening by the Hon. E. S. Williams, on "Rameses and Moses," in connectivity the present course of Sabbath-school is with the present course of Sabbath-school is with the present course of Sabbath-school is supported to the second se

Stormy weather makes no difference in the tendance. The meeting of Monday evening veloped increasing interest. This evening be the mosthly concert, prayer is to be made the conversion of the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ADELPHI, THIS WEDNESDAY, AT 2 P. M., FIRST MATINEE! FOR LADIES AND CHILD ADELPHI COMPANY

Children, 15 ets. ALL THE STARS APPEAR. ITHE STARS APPEAR.

ITH "NO SEATS RESERVED."

Immense Bit of Charles and Carrie Auster.

Davis, Celia Beltram, George a naries Reynolds, Rilly Rice, Charley Ho, Leopold and Geraldine, the Lavarni e Leon Brothers, Willis Cobb, George avenuort, and all the Stars.

Performance of unequaled magnificence at the M. IMMENSE PROGRAMME!

Unique Slave-Cabin Concerts

This afternoon as 20 clock, positively Parveill Matiese of S A I N I ,
In his famous impersonation of OTHELLO.
PRICES General Admission, \$1; Reserved Seats, \$1,50 and \$2.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings, weappearance of MR. JOHN DILLON. By request, the great hit, the OVERLAND ROUTE.
Friday, Feb. Sensotic of JOHN DILLON. A Grand Double Sill.
Salaries, Hatines and Fresing, Two Glorioni Piscis.

the Peter Funk stores, the gambling-roo houses of ill-fame, and all other establis

which make a living by preying upon the munity? Why not also include within the s

nator, or rather the reviver of the old custom is Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Having set this

ball in motion, it is reported that he is now or ganizing similar raids against the use of to-

praying and singing women, the unfortunate householder who does not believe in Lewis

theory, that a piece of bran bread and three

SENATOR MORTON'S LOUISIANA SPEECH.

ability and one capable of impressing his views

apon the policy of the Government, it is dis

of the Republican party above every other con-

ideration. Truth, Right, Justice, Honesty, are

all treated as subordinate, if not impertinent issues, compared with the necessity of main

taining the supremacy of the party in Louisians

It is lamentable that Mr. Morton should treat

such a question from the standpoint of party

colitics at all. The State of Louisiana has been recognized as reconstructed, and has been repre-sented several years in both Houses of Congress.

She has as many rights as any other State, and no rule should be applied to her which would

not be applied to Indiana or Illinois. If on

form of Government has come to a break-down, it would be far better to acknowledge the fact,

and try something else,—Cæsarism, for in-stance,—than to break it down and still pretend

The Kellogg-Durell usurpation has been in

stence over a year, to the disgrace of the

country, and in violation of every principle of self-government and honest and fair election. These scoundrels have set up a claim to be the

Republican party of Louisiana. Being beaten at

the election, they considered that it was the duty of the Bepublican party to keep them in

power. Through the agency of the Federal officers, a Federal Judge, and the military, they

have successfully usurped the Government of the State, and still hold it. When it is proposed

to undo what has been done by the Federal au

horities, and order a new election in Louisians

Mr. Morton opposes it because it will unseat gang of men who call themselves Republicans

and may possibly elect a State Government com

posed of men who are not members of the

party. Mr. Carpenter, on the other hand, thinks that the Republican party would be greatly

strengthened by ridding itself of responsibility

for the Louisians usurpation, and most men will

agree with him that no political party can

Mr. Morton seems to be haunted by the spe

tre of wholesale slaughter of the blacks if the

military power? Does he think the Republican

party could afford to maintain such usurpation n either of those States without exciting the

burning indignation of the whole American peo-

ple? Mr. Morton and Mr. Conkling seem to

think that, while Congress has no power to in-

tervene in such a case, the President has abec

lute and final power to decide who is Governo

and which the lawful Legislature of any State, and that his decision is conclu-sive. They also insist that he has the

power to invade any State upon the request of

any person calling himself Governor, or Acting

Governor, and by force of arms install any per-

son he may select in office, and exclude all others. Suppose Mr. Morton were to tell the

secole of Indiana that the President could do so

in that State; or the people of Illinois that the

Springfield, disperse the Legislature, and make

the Postmaster of that city Governor. If that is

to be the doctrine of the Bepublican party, how

long does he expect the party to last?

Would it tend to strengthen the party to uphold

such usurpation in Illinois? If not, why does it

strengthen the party to uphold an equally in-

The subject of street-pavement, always one of

interest in large cities, is beginning to assum

an unusual degree of importance in Chicago

famous usurpation in Louisians?

President may at any moment send his troops to

and judicial usurpation part of its policy.

repgthen itself by making fraud, and perjury

that it is the same thing it always was.

eartening to find that in his discussion of the

ana case he puts the supposed interes

will the crusade end?

property besieged in a similar manner

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

CRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE Oatly, by mail.....\$12.00 | Sunday.......\$2.50

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Poffice address in full, including State and County.

Remittanges may be made cither by draft, express, Poffice order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TREES OCITY SUBSCRIPERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, Scente per we taily, delivered, Sunday included, Scente per we taily, delivered, Sunday included, Scente per we taily, delivered, Sunday included, Scente per we taily.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Medison and Dearborn-sts., Unicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICERR'S THEATER-Madison street, betweenborn and State, Engagement of Clara Mor

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, betwee earborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble' instress. "A Slippery Day." Minstreley and comi THE GREAT ADELPHI-Corner of Wabash avenue

LUCRATIVE BUSINESS POSITION.—THE Centri Life Insurance Co., one of the most rous Life Insurance Companies in the country, sects over \$1,00,00,00; net surplus, \$365,00,00, use Endowment Policies at Life-rates, desiros to the a General Agency in this city. Those desirous a position, will address X. W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cincinnati, O.

## The Chicago Tribune.

esday Morning, February 4, 1874.

The House of Representatives, at Springfield, refused yesterday, by a vote of 71 to 31, to agree to an adjournment on Feb. 20. Two United States Senators were chosen by

the Mississippi Legislature yesterday. The long term was given to H. K. Bruce, a colored man, who has been the Sheriff of Bolivar County, and H. B. Pease, late Superintendent of Education was chosen to complete Ames' unexpired term. The House of Representatives at Springfield

has adopted a resolution instructing the Representatives of Illinois in Congress to obtain the passage of a law to regulate inter-State commerce over railroads, and to prevent the railroads from charging extortionate rates.

dopted by the railroads doing business between terday. It covers an increase of rates in som sases, a reduction in others, and some changes in the classification of goods.

The Iowa House Committee on Railroads is in favor of settling the transportation question by building a railroad from the Atlantic Coast to Iowa,—t. e., cheap transportation is to be got by taxing the people to build a permanent railroad, with the usual modest profits to contractors which will carry freight at unreasonable rates unreasonably low-and produce an annual deficit to be in its turn made good by taxation.

as to where the title to the Lake-Front property rests, the Attorney-General has replied that he can form no opinion without the facts, and these he has not. If the Senate, which can summon witnesses and take their testimony un-der cath, will investigate all the questions of fact, he will then pass them in legal review.

President Grant has not sent to Congress the ssage on Louisiana affairs on which he was so ator Carpenter has not offered the res ordering a new election, as he proclaimed in his speech he meant to do. The country has not de up its mind that either of these men has ught to be done with poor Louisiana.

A Bureau to look after the health of the coun try, and to help the States and Territories main tain a proper hygienic discipline among their citizens, is the latest extension proposed of the ons of the Government. It is to be called eau of Health, is to be established a ngton, and is to be in charge of a Federal ner, at a salary of \$4,000 a year. A eau of Matrimonial Infelicities will be next

ciates in the State Government, have been reheld at New Haven. The platform accompany ing the ticket does not differ materially from the nal Democratic platform of the last cengrave. The Democrats of Connecticut are as honest and outspoken Free-Traders as their brethren of Pennsylvania.

ring about the resumption of specie payments by the Government in exchange for its notes. If the gold is not handy, the notes will be redeemed in untaxable bonds, payable in gold in ten years, and bearing 5 per cent interest. The notes redeemed may be reissued in payment of the public debt or the expenses of the Government. The bill also proposes some important amendments in the Banking law, and establishes

Russia is stated in the foreign dispatches to have refused to take part in the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, on the ground that the Exhibition is a private enterprise. Russia has had no opportunity to refuse, as no official invitation has yet been extended. When the invit a tion is received, she will read that the Centennial is held under the "auspices of the United States." How much this guarantee is going to cost us American taxpayers, and whether the whistle will be worth its cost to us, are question which have probably been put out of discreby the action of Congress.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, with a large aggregate of business, and a better shipping demand. Mess pork was in good demand and 5@10c per bri higher, at \$14.60 cash and \$14.95 seller March. was active, and 21/20 per 100 lbs lower, ng at \$9.27% cash, and \$9.45@9.50 seller

Wheat was more active, and 1@11/c higher, closing at \$1.23% cash, and \$1.26% seller Oats were quiet and strong, closing at 45c cash, changed. Barley was quiet, with little change. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 2,491,972 bu wheat; 1,862,346 bu corn; 581,749 bu oats; 62,257 bu rye; and 334,068 bu barley. Live hogs were active and higher, closng firm at \$5.15@5.85 for poor to choice. Cattle remain dull and weak. Sheep advanced 25c per 100 lbs.

Without the least disposition to assume a superior political virtue, it is impossible to repress the remark that voting and rioting are not inseparable in the democratic United States as they seem to be in monarchical England. Wherever the telegraph tells of a Parliamentary elec-tion held yesterday in England, it almost invaria-bly has to add the disgraceful story of broken heads, smashed windows, and political assem-blies turned into fighting mobs. Robert Lowe has been re-elected, and Gladstone is thought certain to be sent back to Parliament from Greenwich. The Conservatives are sixteen ahead so far.

The Railroad Police Bill was considered by the State Senate yesterday. Very little modifi-cation was made in its provisions, some of which are of very salutary severity. An amendmen was added, making the consignor of Texan cattle which bring disease into the State liable jointly with the railroad for damages. If the consignor is not a citizen of the State, the consigner is held accountable. The provision that railroads shall be liable for treble damages in case they refuse to carry freight offered them, or fail t deliver it within a reasonable time, was sustain ed, despite an effort to mitigate it. In addition to the penalty, the costs of prosecution are charged upon the company, which is further made liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches that he McCrary bill, to regulate inter-State com nerce, which, in reality, is the preposterou reposition to appoint a Board of National Railond Commissioners, with power to establish d enforce freight-rates, will be taken up shortly, and that two weeks will be devoted to speech-making, as Congressmen propose to demonstrate the deep interest they take in the Frangers. As the only interest the Grangers ake in them is that they (the Grangers) shall be left to manage their affairs in their own way, and that the McCrary bill shall be defeated, the nembers of the House will best demonstrate their interest in the Grangers by securing these two results, without wasting two weeks talking about it.

Grand Master Dudley W. Adams, of the Na tional Grange, tells our correspondent in St. Louis that he thinks there will not be any erious effort made to open the organization, and deprive it of the charm and strength of secrecy. He is not in favor of any political action. What the Grangers desire to do in politics they can accomplish indirectly, that is, as itizens, and not as members of the Order. Who are entitled to be Grangers is a question likely to be brought up by the attempt of the Soston Grange to recover its charter. It will be ecided by the interpretation given by the Naional Grange to the phrase, "interested in agriulture," by which membership is now qualified.

Mr. Garfield showed, in the debate on the Army Appropriation bill yesterday, how the army can be reduced so as to effect a great conomy in the military establishment. There are 1,224 men in New York Harbor, most of whom could be spared, and on the Canadian border there is kept a force of 10,000 men, althere are the soldiers whom Mr. Wheeler de-clares to be employed in menial drudgery around the houses of Washington officials. The country could do without them all. Mr. Garfield gave notice of an amendment to the bill to restrict the army to 25,000 men, and on the motion of another member this was strengthened by the additional provise that no money appropriated for the army should be paid for any recruits beyond this limit.

Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, has at ast reached the prison for which his contumacy and Bismarck's firmness long ago marked him He refused to pay any heed to the laws passed last May placing the ecclesiastics of Germany under the regulation of the State. This disobe dience subjected him to fine, and his logical refusal to pay the fine brought upon him the confiscation of all his property except his household goods. In all these proceedings he was upheld by the Pope whom alone he recognized as his superio Finally, the summons came for his resignation of the Archbishopric and this he, still acting under the orders of his Papal chief, also deslined to give. The result of the civil prosecution, which was at once brought against him was his conviction, and his removal yesterday to the prison of Ostrowo, where he is likely to have abundant leisure for reflection on the aperiority of the Church to the State, particular larly in Prussis.

The New York Times is evidently at loggerheads with somebody high in authority in the Republican party. It extols Senator Carpenter's speech on the Louisiana outrage, and the leelingly adds:

There are foolish members of Congress, even in our own State, who think that it is the duty of a public man or a public journal to register the decrees of a clique, and, if a word of protest is uttered, they threaten to estracise the man or abolish the journal. We should like to see these foliots begin their work—as present exercised of any sense can see that the Be-We should like to see these idiots begin their work—at present, everybody of any sense can see that the Republican party must deal with the great questions of the day in a frank and liberal spirit, or be destroyed. Absolute freedom of opinion has hitherto been the salvation of the Republican party. Bome of our own precious Congressmen would turn over a new leaf, and go in for unlimited despotism. We know what will be their fate—but we are not prepared to believe that the Republican party will consent to share it.

The only member of Congress from New York present enough to extraolise a man or abolish a

potent enough to estracise a man or abolish a ournal is Senator Conkling, and he only by virtue of the Custom-House and Post-Office patronage. If Senator Conkling has been inulging in such awful threats, it is well that he should be called foolish, and mentioned as a clique, and denominated an idiot, and told to

and Springfield, and printed on another page of layor's bill will receive a new lease of life from pire by limitation on the 4th of March. Our advices from Springfield are that but six out of the entire Cook County delegation favor an ex-

tension of the Mayor's powers under the bil and that the country members generally are opelicited very small interest of any kind among the legislators. The leaders of the People's Party, outside of Mayor Colvin, seem to be opposed to the extension altogether or in favor of important modifications. In deed, the resolution condemning the principles of the bill passed the Council by nearly a unanimous vote. From present appearances, we are likely to return to the old condition of departmental irresponsibility which prevailed before the passage of the act; and those who now hold positions under the City Government begin to feel an assured independence, as, in the absence of the hayor's power, it will be next to impose ble to disturb them in their present posse

The Legislature of this State, in 1871, passe an act to regulate public warehouses. Amon other things, this act fixed maximum rates t be charged for the storage of grain, and requi

usemen to take out licenses and give

bonds for their faithful compliance with the law. Muon & Scott, then doing business as warehousemen, refused to take out this license and give this bond, and were indicted, adjudged guilty, and fined \$100 each. An appeal was aken to the Supreme Court, where the case has been twice argued. That Court has finally affirmed the judgment of the lower Court, and the opinion delivered by Chief-Justice Breese and the dissenting opinions of Justices Mc-Allister and Scott will be found in THE TRIBUNE his morning. The points made by the defendan were, that the law was unconstitutional, because in conflict with Clause 2, of Article 2, of the State Constitution, which provides that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; " and, also with the other clause, that "private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation." It was also claimed that the law was repugnant to the Fourteenth mendment to the Constitution of the United states. The Court overrule all these points, and decide that the act of the Legislature is constitutional and valid. The Court hold that the lxing maximum rates was deemed necessar, by the Legislature to combat an unjust and oppressive monopoly or combination among the usemen and railroad companies, by which all grain was perforce delivered at these warehouses, where the rate charged was solely at the discretion of the combination. The Court admit that, in the exercise of the power to regulate, the Legislature cannot destroy private property, but they hold that this regulation of warehouse charges does not destroy the property; does not deprive them of any of their antecedent possessions, or the ase of their warehouses, nor deprive them of a muneration on their capital invested Remote and consequent injury from the exercis of the proper functions of the Government can not, they say, be held to be a deprivation of property, or a violation of the Bill of Rights The power of the State extends to all matters of legislation not prohibited by the Constitution and, when the Legislature finds the warehouse men combined to impose upon producers and shippers of grain terms that are extortionate and that the public are under duress and obliged to submit, it cannot be said to be usurpation on the part of the Legislature to bring such warehousemen into subjection. All regu ations of trade impair the value of prop erty and reduce profits, but do not for tha reason fall under the constitutional prohibition The Court say: "The law must be held to b one potent effort on the part of 'the Legislature to arrest a great and growing evil by regulating the charges which these warehouses shall de-mand, and placing them under bonds that they trate the exercise of this power by the Legislature of the States fixing the rate of interest on money, the tolls on ferries, and at public mills; also in delegating to municipal corporations the power to regulate the charges of hackmen and draymen; and say that " a Government destitute of the power to regulate them, to impose such restrictions upon them as may be deemed necessary to promote the greatest good to the greatest number, would be but the shadow of a

Government whose blazonry might well be a cap and bells and a pointless spear." A dissenting opinion by Judge McAllister holds that the law is unconstitutional, because it really does destroy the property of a citizen, and because these warehouses, being auxiliaries to commerce between the States, are beyond the regulating power of the State. He contends that it is not necessary that the act should con-fiscate and destroy the property; but, if it destroys it in part, the same power further exercised might destroy it altogether, and, there-fore, such power cannot rest with the Legislature. Judge Scott merely expresses his dissen

from the judgment of the Court. The decision announced by the Court, five Justices concurring, is a very serious one. By analogy it recognizes the power of the State to prescribe maximum rates to be charged by railroads or by any corporation or person deemed by the Legislature to be a monopoly. It is not likely that this will be the end of the litigation in question. Meanwhile it is made plain that when the people of the Fifth District elected Craig

they elected a majority of the Court.

Much as the principle here laid down may be objected to, and it is open to grave political obections, there will be little sympathy for the wareemen. They have put the public at defiance, and maintained a monopoly of the most odious character. They have not only charged what they pleased, but have combined with the railroads to exclude and prevent competition, and to compel the public to deliver grain wherever the combination directed. After many years of endurance, and after submitting to many frauds, the people took an appeal to the Legislature, as a last resort. The warehousemen, by their grasping policy, forced the issue which has produced this decision, and they have only themselves to thank for it.

It seems that Abby Smith, the cow-woman of Glastonbury, has an inherited right to attract popular attention. Her father was a minister, nen a lawyer, and, finally, a mild sort of rous,—so nervous that she had a glass cage made in which she might read novels without being disturbed by the undulation of the air. The five daughters were named Oynthia Clem-entina, Laura Lucretia Letitia, Julie Julianna Jacques, Anna Alleroglia, and Abby Clavigero Their uncouthness was the talk of the neighbor-hood, until their mother, late in life, began

back one, put it in the glass cage that used to air, and exhibit it and herself.

The proposed revival of the franking privi-lege, on the plea of poverty and heavy postage-bills, is a fraud. One year ago, members of Con-grees did not even suspect that they were get-ting too little pay, and they never became aware of it till they found that the President thought \$25,000 too little for him. Then they discovered that they had been getting too little all the time, and, in order to compensate themselves for past ignorance on the subject, they took back-pay as well as forward-pay. Public sentiment compelled them to reduce the compensa-tion to the old figures, and now we find them in such desperate straits to make both ends meet that they must have the franking privilege set

up again, and must commence dead-heading on the Post-Office Department. It is claimed that it costs terribly to pa postage on matter demanded and expected by their constituents. This refers, of course, to public documents, gardon-seeds, and that sort of stuff, which are procured at heavy expense to the Public Treasury, and are of so little val that, according to the hypothesis, the honorathey have to pay the postage. We are told that a Congressman's postage amounts to \$800 or \$1,000 per year. As to the documents and garden-seeds, it is a perfectly plain proposition that if they are not worth the postage they are not worth having, and that, if they are not transported through the mails free of charge, a further saying can be effected in the cost of printing or buying them in the first in stance. Leaving them out of view, therefore, we find that a Congressman must write a hun-dred letters per day three hundred days in the stamps. As a matter of fact, they do not average ten letters per day. The average length of sessions is between four and five months—say one hundred and thirty days. This would call for 1,300 letters, or exactly \$39 worth of postage tamps; and the member of Congress who write ,300 letters during a session is a rare bird Hence we repeat that the proposed renewal of the franking privilege on the score of poverty, and the excessive burden of postage on Congress men, is a glaring case of false pretenses.

THE FEMALE CRUSADERS.

The organized crusade of the women Southern Ohio, and the inauguration of a similar movement in Massachusetts, to compel th saloon-keepers to stop selling whisky, is unforunate in almost every respect. Honest as the crusaders may be in the purpose they have in view, they have initiated a course of proceed-ings which will ultimately bring both religion and temperance into disrepute. Ill-considered spasmodic, and irrational, their only effect car be, when the relapse comes, to react upon re ional religious effort and to set intemp pon the increase. It is incredible that fanation n the temperance-reform movements canno inderstand that men will not quit drinking upon mpulsion; that when they tell a man, "You hall not drink," he will drink worse than ever. These bands of women, trooping the streets and besieging the saloons, may temporarily close them, because they surround the doors and prevent ingress. Those who desire to go in can only do nanly act of which no one wishes to be guilty. Thus the women, by the immunity from violence which their sex guarantees them, and not by praying and singing, compel the saloon-keeper to close his doors because they shut off his business. It, therefore, becomes a question simply of how long this state of things will continue. The moment the women tire out and withdraw their forces, that moment the saloonkeeper will reopen his doors, and his sales will be augmented in proportion to the time they have been closed. The spirit which inspired this movement is shown by the remarks of one of the clergymen at Loudon, Ohio, who said in the course of his speech "Yes, we will send the ladies to these places, and, if an insult is offered to them, if a hand is laid on them, let us see it. Let them dare to touch my wife. We will rise as one man and enforce the law of our country." Without stopping to admire the courage of this Boanerges, hiding behind his wife's petticoats, or to inquire what law of our country he proposes to vindicate the utter absurdity of this proposition to inter-fere with a business, conducted within the law, in this high-handed manner, will be apparent to every one. So long as there are men to drink, there will be men to sell them liquor. If prayer and singing are so efficacious, why do not these women and their advisers concentrate their prayers and psalms upon their husbands, sons and friends? If they have not done so, they have not done their first duty. If they have done so, then manifestly the attempt to stop them from drinking by this means has failed. But if they have failed to move the nearts of those who are bound to them by ties f affection and kindred, how can they reason ably expect to win over those who are bound to them by no ties, and with whose business, which the law allows under certain conditions, they are directly interfering? From the temperance point of view, it is very clear that, so long as these women can spend their time in the streets, and the saloon-keepers are forbearing in deference to their sex, they may prevent whisky from being sold. But they cannot remain in the streets always, and when they retire to their homes again and the saloon-keeper finds the feminine obstacles removed, he will open the doors again, and intemperance will rage worse than ever. This is no novel experiment. It has een tried repeatedly, and the result has always been the same that we predict for the present attempt. You cannot compel a man to stop drinking any more than you can compel a man to be good. From the religious standpoint, the ffect will be still worse. Where it may make nemies. What with the heterodox notions now once held in reverence, the backeliding congregations and ministers falling from grace, the professors of religion should be careful how they add to the burdens imposed upon the Chanab by plunging into unreasonable and hurtway of the people from old forms and dogmas Church by plunging into unreasonable and hurt-ful religious excesses; by praying and shouting in the streets, contrary to the Divine injunction:

seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly."

owing to the rapid growth of the city, and the corresponding increase in the expenditure de-manded to put new streets in suitable condition, and to repair the injuries done to older ones by the increased traffic upon them. Many systems have been tried here, all of which possess certain advantages, but most of them so expensive as to be accounted luxuries. The rough cobble-stone has been superseded by the smoother Nicolson, and this again driven out by newer forms of wooden paving. Of these latter there are several systems, differing alightly in princi-ple, but all incumbered with the same disadvantage expense. The prime cost of a woode pavement is not by any means the principal sum expended upon it. In the business portions of the city, a block pavement needs renewing ever five or six years, and in other parts of the cit seldom lasts longer than eight years. Thus a mile of wooden paving on one of our principal streets, costing originally \$75,000, will in twenty five years have cost, with repairs and renewals. "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father, which is in prayers. er, which is in secret; and thy Father, which addition to this, the city maintains four men seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." If the women, however, are to persevere in length of the street. As the territory increases operations? There are many worse places in every city than calcons which need praying for, and, if it is proper to invade salcons, why

to pay their assessment for renewing they seem to regard it ac among their ne expenses, and are unwilling to try expe with more durable systems.

The only relief from this already great and munity? Why not also include within the sphere of their operations Legislatures, Boards of Trade, railroad corporations, and City Rings? Where is this thing going to stop? The origi-

nstantly-increasing outlay, it would see the adoption of some less costly and more dura hle material than wooden blocks. Cobble-stones have been discarded as unsightly, rough, noisy, macadamized road is wholly unsuited to heavy bacco. Is it too much to anticipate that, after he has besieged the tobacco-stores with troops of traffic, and, from the peculiar convex format required for thorough drainage, wastes a great deal of room; while in summer the dust, and is winter the mud, are serious objections to it adoption. It is not less expensive than wooden pavement, and scarely more durable. Previous to the fire, experiments were made, though no beans are sufficient daily sustenance, will find extensively, with artificial asphalt, composed of pitch and crushed stone. The Board of Public Works were not very enthusiastic upon the subject, and gave little encouragement to the patentee of the process, owing to the failure of this composition in large cities in the East. It has been found that, while artificial asphalt re tains its solidity for a term of ten or twelve years, the evaporation which has been going o during that time leaves the asphalt lifeless an small pieces of this pavement which have been aid here have, so far, stood the test satisfac torily, but the time has not been sufficient to allow the authorities to pass an opinion on its use The material which at present appears to be

pre-eminently suitable for purposes of street-paving is the natural asphalt, large deposits of which exist in Cuba, and in some parts of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The American asphalt, it is said, while not equal to the im ported material, is sufficiently good in quality to make a durable pavement. The method of applying it is similar to that of the artificial substance, namely, by reducing it to a semi-liquid condition and mixing it hot with gravel or crushed stone. The advantage claimed for this pavement is its absolute durability. It is said that it is indestructible, and since its introduction, some years ago, into the busiest streets of London and Paris, it has so far justited the claim. Whether it is suitable to the extremes of temperature which are characteristic of our climate, is a question not yet determined, but there appears to be no reason why it should not be. On the other hand, the cost of laying it is great, being nearly two-and-a-half times that of Nicolson or any other wooden pavement. One mile of natural asphalt pavement would cost, it s estimated, \$165,000, but further outlay practically ceases. In twenty-five years it will have cost no more than the same amount of wooden pavement laid simultaneously with it. With the discouraging outlook presented by the present system of street-paving, it is gratifying to know that the subject is receiving close attention from scientific men. A solution of the problem will be hailed with joy throughout the civilized

The women of Dresden have followed the exam tre of wholesale slaughter of the blacks if the Republican party should lose its control in Louisiana. The party has lost its control in Virginia, in Georgia, in Texas, and Tennessee, and there are no outrages or murders of regroes in those States. It is a significant circumstance that Ku-Kluxism prevails nowhere except under Republican rule. The massacre at Colfax last spring was a result of the Kellogg usurpation; but the wonder is that there has not been a general insurrection in the State to overthrow a Government forced upon them by an unofficial act of a drunken and irresponsible Judge. Does Mr. Morton suppose that the people of Indians or of Illinois would have permitted a State Government not of their own choosing to be forced upon them and kept in office by

Ex-Senator Pomeroy has been interviewed, and has stated his opinion of himself. He said to a reporter the other day that the popular clamor against him and for others was absurd, or "even Barabbas was preferred by a howling Savior," and that he (Pomeroy) will "be vindicated to cated in time." This astounding comparison is somewhat stranger than the encomiums of Howard, Harlan, and Newman on "Old Subsidy."

A fire-proof joist, consisting of a strip of wood belted between two flanged beams of quar-ter-inch iron, is coming into use at the East. It is as strong as an ordinary joist. The wood allows planks, laths, etc., to be nailed down in the usual way. The difficulty of rolling the fron sides has recently been overcome, and the new beam is now comparatively cheap.

GALESBURG.

A City Railway Ordinance Defeated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tripuna.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 3.—About one month ago the City Council passed an ordinance whereby certain parties were granted full control of the city streets for the purpose of building city railways. This measure, which gave general disastisfaction, was vetoed by the Mayor.

Last night at the regular meeting of the Council, four out of seven Aldermen voted to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto. At this the Mayor informed them that the Council consisted of seven Aldermen and the Mayor, and that it would take five votes to constitute a majority of the Council. The decision of the Mayor caused considerable discussion, but he sustained his position. The Mayor has the sympathy of the community in thus baffling the attempt to get the entire control of our city streets for a long term of years.

War Between the Mormons

DENVER, Col. Feb. 8.—Correspondence from Fort Defiance reports that the Navajos and Mormons who live near the northwestern boundary are at war. The Mormons have killed three or four Navajos, and the Indians are retalisting. Great fear is entertained of trouble next spring and summer in this vicinity, as the Utes have made overtures to the Navajos to join them in a war upon the miners and estitlers near the Dolores and San Juan mines. The Navajo Chief, Manuelito, favors hostility, but most of the Navajos have so far declined to take any positive part in the fight.

Indian Haid Near Fort Laramie.
OMAHA, Neb. Feb. 3.—A letter from Fort Laramie, Wy., says, Jan. 24, a few Nebes-Sioux indians raided Louis Reshaw's ranche, five miles from the fort, and ran off five horses and six nules. Louis, with his brother and boy, followed and captured the stock near Red Butts. A letachment of cavalry sent from the fort followed the Indians to the river, but not having riders, refused to cross.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Struggle for Existence by the Lower House of the Legislature.

ne Old Priends Are Row On Defeat of a Motion to Adjourn on Feb. 20 by 71 to 21.

Its Feet Book (live The Senate Considering the Railread Police Bill.

to neitroy a second wellow of Severe and Arbitrary Provisions Retained by Large Majorities. Smilingers of the Cook County C

Scheme of the Republican Caucus Defeated in the House, and tally

The Registry Law Not Repealed, Ordered by the Caucus.

A VOTE ON ADJOURNMENT. Special Departs to The Chrony Tribusa.

Sprince III., Feb. 3.—The resolution digiourn sine die Feb. 20 being the special or ones, in ebedience to the decision of the publican caucus, moved to postpone it indefiny, and the motion prevailed, all the barnacies ooth sides of the House voting in the affirm tive. They can earn \$5 a day eas their heels on Legislative desks t nothing at home. The vote is as for publicans in Roman, Democrats in tid



ANALYSIS OF THE VOTES. Of the 71 voting in favor of postponement, M are Democratic barnacles, who are just as guilty, as the Republican vote shows that both parties are to blame for this session. If the Democrata had voted solid against postponement, it want have carried. Eight Republicans were in pen dent and voted against the caucus.

RAILROADS AND WARRHOUSES. Special Disputch to The Chicago Trib THE RAILWAY POLICE BILL.

House Railroad Police bill being the special or-der in the Senate, Mr. Donahue moved to change the limitation for the stoppage of trains at sta-tions from five to fifteen minutes. Carried. tions from five to fifteen minutes. Carried.

Mr. Casey moved to strike out the provinous of Sec. 23, first, making the railroad companies liable for treble the amount of damages to the party aggreeved; second, allowing sitorneys' fees; and third, making them liable in an additional fine of from \$20 to \$5,000.

Mr. Casey made an extended speech in opposition to such legislation, which was directed at the very life of every railroad company, and, though popular, was very pernicious.

though popular, was very pernicious.

Mr. Donahue said that in all human law the

railroad company could not be compared to in-dividuals. The people did not bankrupt the rail-road companies, but the thieves of THE RAILBOAD BINGS of the banks of the Hudson River, who demand

no just legislation from us on the basis of indi-vidual rights. The railroad community of Ili-nois consist only of wheels within wheels, rings within rings, and about be forced into just dealing and just management. He was however opposed to the attorneys' fees provided through-

opposed to the attorneys' fees provided throughout the bill.

Debate was closed by motion, and the amend ment of Mr. Casey was lost by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Lee moved an amendment, embodying the second and third provision of Mr. Casey's amendment. It was no part of the preregatives of this Legislature to indulge in VINDIOTIVE LEGISLATION,

or the encourgement of barratry. He contined in a long speech, condemning the bitter hat red and venom of similar legislation which is corollary to the legislation of last winter.

Mr. Steele advocated Mr. Lee's amendment not as a partisan, but because it was right. The railroads were in many instances open to the charge of violating the rights of the people, and therefore, have injured themselves, and put themselves in a position to

FORFIT THE FRANCHESS given them by the people. He did not belie in the romance of wheels within wheels, or is complete dishonesty of railroadmen. There we no principle of law, equity, or a thics which we allow an individual \$300 from a railroad comps when the damage sustained was but \$100. I additional provisions of fines and attorneys's were additional and excessive injustice.

Youngblood consumed forty minutes in support of Lee's amendment, saying that the extensional provisions in the bill were in violation of constitutional provision that penalties she commensurate with offenses.

was adopted, as follows:

In case of refusal of such corporation or its again to take, receive, or transport any person or properly, or to deliver the same within reasonable time at their regular appointed time and place, and according to the preceding section of this act, such corporation and pay to the party aggreeout treble the amount of damages sustained thereby, with cost of suit, and in addition thereto said corporation said forfeit a sum of not less than 25 nor more than 3, for for each offense, to be recovered in an action of data in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.

Lee's amendment was defeated by a viva vose

Inscore introduced a bill tect Union County and rapacity of the so-called Croad Company. In 1868, th 900 in bonds, one-half troad was graded through thalf when cars were rin Lairo to St. Louis. Jonesh be paid on the same condition to the same condition to the same condition to the behinder of the behinder of the behinder of the company, and Mr. Inscalike calamity from befall thinks that if the Company four years in fulfilling its time the contract was broke that if the road is not grade

for January, and it auce Dec. 31, 1873, 6 31, 1874, \$21,556.24.

Special Dispatch to Ti reading the Registry law creading, Jones, who has ta the Republican party out of well and Shaw, in obedimoved to recommit the bill.

Walker believed the law It was expensive; it did no be no party issue in it. Th in the Grangers, and boun vote against the repeal of a to see them THROWING OF of canens and vote in the i

of caterns and vote in the in Moore, of Adams, Armst. Rogers denounced the las ruption. Rogers said it conciscation in McLean County voting of dead men. As su Assembly refused to reduce are would send a Twenty-ni bly with definite instruction. Scanian piesded for prote hummers, at town elections.

table was lost, and then the ceiving only sixty-six votes, a party question, and the-of its passage.

THE FOLLOWING REPURITURE HOLLOWING REPURITURE, Hollenback, Jacques Letize, Massie, Plowman, 8 Taggart, Webster, and Wyn A motion to reconsider the bill was lost prevailed.

COOK COUNTY THE LAKE-FI mitted to the Senate the foresolution concerning the

property:
To the Hon. John Hardy, Preciding in: I had the honor to reculion of the Senate adopted on the Attorney-General to examinate in the City of Chicago Front," and to report the results the Concern! Assembly at an require to certainty and authous on which to base such office are not in a question.

On the contrary, each branchly powers ample power, of its appropriate committees. papers," admininterer osthe, tastify and produce document I would, therefore, respectful Benate, through one of its co to an ortain the material facts

Special Disputch to The were called to-day, and the Drivid T. Thompson and resulted in a vardict for the instructions of the Compon a bond executed by in eties, under the law of intellity, if any, accrued as to \$8,217. The Go ar to \$3,217. The Governing on the old bond, by a new bond was executed to comply with the requirally 20, 1888; and the Cwitat the provisions of the mean one was a causted dered it impossible for the cover against the suretice under the old law.

It is understood that the provisions of the provisions of the suretice under the old law.

And In Tom to Considering the Bailroad Police Bill.

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I Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ILD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The resolution to
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bedience to the decision of the Reacus, moved to postpone it indefinitemotion prevailed, all the barnacles on
of the House voting in the affirmacan earn \$5 a day easier resting
on Legislative desks than doing
home. The vote is as follows, Ren Roman, Democrats in italies:

Pollock,
Rankin,
Rice,
Sawyer,
Sounlan,
Senne,
Shaw,
Sheridan,
Soule,
Stewart (Winnebago),
McLean),
Streetor,

TOADS AND WAREHOUSES.

THE RAILWAY POLICE BILL.

Senste, Mr. Donahue moved to change ion for the stoppage of trains at staffye to fifteen minutes. Carried, y moved to strike out the provisions, first, making the railroad compafor treble the amount of damages to ggreved; second, allowing attorneys' third, making them liable in an additof from \$20 to \$5,000.

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endment, saying that the extreme
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sale with offenses.

THE SECTION
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refusal of such corporation or its agents
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addition thereto said corporation shall
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suntained thursby, with cost of
addition thereto said corporation shall
party aggrieved trable the amounts
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midment was defeated by a viva voes

erostation of TEXAS CATTLE.

fered the following as an additional
it was adopted:

end an act concerning the transportation
Cherokee cattle, approved 16th April

a of such cattle.

THE SENATE ADJOURNEE

discussion of the power to force
contract to deliver goods on other
e liable for loss and damage on
ght. The debate was watched, and
doments offered at the instigation of
The dinners have had some in-

people against monopolies. The resolution was hen adopted,—at least the Speaker said so, shough it was doubtful.

CARGO 2 ST. LOUIS BOND-GRAE.

Inscore introduced a bill in the Senate to protect Union County and Jonesboro from the repacity of the so-called Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company. In 1868, the county veted \$100,-500 in bonds, one-half to be paid when the road was graded through the county, and one-half when care were running through from Dairo to St. Louis. Jonesboro voted \$50,000, to be paid on the same condition. Since then the Company has changed the route, and begun to construct a narrow-gauge instead of a broadgure road. In addition to this, the Company has not succeeded in four years in fulfilling its contract, it is about time the contract was broken. His bill provided that if the Company has not succeeded in four years in fulfilling its contract, it is about time the contract was broken. His bill provided that if the road is not graded by March next, the bonds shall not be issued. The McPherran bill, amending the Railroad law so that the schedules hereafter made shall be prima facie evidence of reasonable maximum rates as well as those already made, was ordered to a third reading, after an emergency clause was attached.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS were in session to-day, this being their regular monthly meeting. The business transacted was of a routine character, except a proposition made by Mr. Harper, Chief Inspector of Grain, to the effect that he desired to appoint an officer to be stationed at each warehouse in the City of Chiesgo, whose duty it should be to fake the number of each car of grain as it was run into the varehouse, and then see that the car came out of the warehouse empty; and, if his list of ears so checked as having been taken into and emptied in the warehouse agreed with the list inspected and matked by the Inspector on the inde-track of such warehouse is twould thus prevent, in a measure, if not altogister, the issue of frandulent receipts. The proposition

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, THE MATTER IN THE HOUSE, HNGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—When the bill re-STRINGUILLO, Ill., Feb. 3.—When the bill repealing the Registry law came up on its third reading, Jones, who has taken the leadership of the Republican party out of the hands of Bradwell and Shaw, in obedience to the caucus, moved to recommit the bill.

Walker believed the law should be repealed. It was expensive; it did no good; there should be no party issue in it. The Republicans roped in the Grangers, and bound them in caucus to vote against the repeal of the bill, but he hoped to see them

to see them

THEOWING OFF THE YORE
of cattens and vote in the interest of economy.

Moore, of Adams, Armstrong, of Grundy, and
Rogers denounced the law as promoted of corruption. Rogers said it cost \$2,000 for every
election in McLean County, and facilitated the
voting of dead men. As sure as that General
Assembly refused to reduce expenses, the farmers would sond a Twenty-ninth General Assembly with definite instructions on that point.

Because of the county of the county of the county
Because of the county of the county

say that

THE LAW PREVENTED RIOTS AND ELCODSHED

st elections in Chicago. To repeal the law
would be to put every large city
in the hands of the riff-raff and
repeaters. The gentleman expatiated for a long
time on the positive delights of registry, and
retailed Munchausen adventures at the polls.

Mr. Orendorff was against registry.

time on the positive designs of the polls.

Mr. Orendorff was against registry.

Mr. Hart said he should vote for repeal, as LaSale County had so instructed him.

Mr. Condon explained that Chicago could do without registry.

A motion to lay the motion to refer on the table was lost, and then the bill failed to pass, receiving only sixty-six votes. The bill was made a party question, and the caucus were in favor of its passage.

of its passage.

THE FOLLOWING REPUBLICANS BOLTED
its decision: Barkley, Bullard, Davis, Dement,
Efner, Hollenback, Jacquess, Johnston, Liens,
Letize, Massie, Plowman, Savaga, Shaw, Senne,
Taggart, Websier, and Wymore.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the
bill was lost prevailed.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

THE LAKE-FRONT PROPERTY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Mr. Edsell has sub-

mitted to the Senate the following reply to the resolution concerning the title to the Lake-Front

mitted to the Senate the following reply to the resolution concerning the title to the Lake-Front property:

In it had the honor to receive a copy of the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 28th uit., requesting he Attorney-General to examine the title to the property in the City of Chicago known as the "Lake Front," and to report the result of such investigation to the General Assembly at us early a date as practicable. In order to comply with this request of the Senate, it is necessary, first, to ascertain all the material facts relative to the title to this property, and seconly, the law applicable to such facts.

As to the first branch of the inquiry, such facts reat, is I understand, partly in parol, and do not appear from documentary evidence, subject to my inspection. Until such facts are ascertained in some authentic manner, it would be idle to attempt to give an opinion haseon, or to deduce any legal conclusion therefrom. The Attorney-General does not possess the legal power to administer oaths, nor to compel the attendance of witnesses, and require them to testify or produce japers or documents in their possession, except in some legal proceeding properly pending in court, and for this reason cannot ascertain with the request of certainty and authenticy the necessary facts upon which to base such official opinion as to the law uses his question.

On the contrary, each branch of the General Assembly possess ample power, either directly or through his appropriate committees, to investigate and ascertain such facts. They may "send for persons and paper," adminimister oaths, and compel witnesses to initify and produce documents in their possession.

To the contrary, each branch of the General Assembly possess ample power, either directly or through his appropriate committees, to investigate and ascertain such facts. They may "send for persons and paper," adminimister osths, and compel witnesses to initify and produce documents in their possession.

To the contrary of the case, and report my conduction

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Dr. John Swe-Spermapheld. Ill., Feb. 3.—Dr. John Sweeney, Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Normal, Ill., to-day presented to Gov. Beveridge a statement of the Board of Trustees, with regard to the management of the Home. The Explanation has reference to a paragraph of the report of Secretary Wines, of the State Beard of Charities, in which it is charged that children are kept in the Home after they have reached the age at which they should be discharged. In answer to this assertion, the Board refer the Governor to the enactments of the Legislature relating to the government of the Home, which provide that the discretionary power shall be lodged in the Board of keeping children between the ages of 14 and 16 years who are disqualified for some special reason from supporting themselves. Accompanying the report is a roster of all children between the ages of 14 and 16 now in the Home. This roster is incomplete, since it fails to give in each case the special reasons which disqualify the children named from earning, at least in part, their own livelinood. It is implied in the statement of the Board that no children over 16 years of age are retained in the Home, except as servants.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The protest to be filed against the rule adopted prohibiting certain Senators from appointment on the Committee on Appropriations is signed by Casey, Shadon, Wilcox, Steele, and Dow, and is based, first, upon the unconstitutionality of abridging the rights of Senators; and, second, upon the parliamentary rules concerning committees.

upon the parliamentary rules concerning committees.

Two Approximation enlars were reported favorably by the Committee on State Institutions, the first to give \$15,000 to start the Southern Normal School, and the second giving \$6,000 to the Southern Insane Asylum at Anns. There has been sculduggery about the two institutions and they have fallen into distavor with the Legislature. If was the fault of the irresponsible Trustees, who did as they pleased, and it is suspected were in cahoots with the contractors and everyone else.

SENTENCES OF CONVICTS.

The Governor signed the bill providing that whenever any convict is or has been committed under several convictions with separate sentences, they shall be construct as one continuous sentence, under this law, in the granting or forfeiting of good time; and the House passed its bill providing discharged convicts with a suit of citizens' clothing, transportation to the place of his conviction, and \$10 cash.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
VISITORS FROM INDIANA.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Gov. Hendricks. accompanied by a Committee of the Indiana Leg-islature, and the Auditor, Secretary of State, and reasurer of that State, arrived here this even-ing. The object of their visit seems to be to ex-amine the new State Capitol building, and for this purpose they will be in the city for a day or two. The Governor and State officers, it is un-derstood, will be the guests of Gov. Beveridge during their stay.

derstood, will be the guests of Gov. Bevaridge during their stay.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSH,

of this Diocese, will administer the sacred rite of confirmation to a class in St. Paul's Episcopal Church to-night.

GEN. LIPPINCOTT ROBBED.

Although Gen. C. E. Lippincott, State Auditor, has not yet returned, the rumor that gained currency this morning that he was one of the unlucky passengers that were on the train on the Iron Mountain Railroad which was robbed by masked men at Gad's Hill, Mo., last week, is generally believed to be true. Gen. Lippincott left here with his wife last Thursday for Hot Springs, Ark., and would naturally have been on the train. The report is, that he was robbed of \$400 in money, a valuable gold watch, and a chain worth \$300, and his overcoat. His wife lost her gold watch and some jewelry, which were very valuable. Gen. Lippincott is expected home to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LIMITATION OF REFECUES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Committee on Bringfield, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Committee on Rules reported in favor of a ten-minute limita-tion on speeches, which the House, during a spasm of virtue and good sense, adopted. Five minutes would be enough, except for Cassedy, Jones, and Kase. It takes them five minutes to

Jones, and Kase. It takes them five minutes to begin. They never finish.

THE JURY BILL,
which is a copy of the law that has been in force since the last session, but which must be reenacted on account of an informality, was read a third time in the House, and passed with the emergency clause—yeas, 102; nays, 6.

LEVER BUILDING.
Mr. Hay, from the Judiciary, reported against a bill appropriating \$5,000 to begin levee building on the Mississippi, and the House concurred, thereby nipping in the bud a scheme that would have extracted million from the Treasury.

MUTGAL INSURANCE.

have extracted millions from the treasury.

The House passed a bill amending the General Incorporation act, so that benevolent societies may go into the mutual insurance business. This is the ostensible object of this amendment, but some lawyers believe it will exempt foreign insurance companies from taxation.

may go into the mutual insurance usiness. This is the estensible object of this amendment, but some lawyers believe it will exempt foreign insurance companies from taxation.

TIME OF COLLECTING TAXES.

The Senate Revenue Committee will report almost unanimously against extending the time for collecting taxes.

McGrath introduced in the Senate a preamble and joint resolution reciting the waste of public lands in the West, and the misery of the unemployed in our large cities, and praying Congress to pass the bill introduced by Senator Pierce last winter, and buried in Committee, providing that the Federal Government shall furnish to those desiring to settle as farmers on public lands free transportation and lumber, seed, food, and all other necessaries for one year, the cost thereof to be a mortgage on the farm, payable, with interest at 7 per cent, in seven and fourteen years, and the violation of contract to be a misdemeanor. The resolution was laid over, under the rule.

PUBLISHING THE REVISED STATUTES.

The Revision Committee, in its report accompanying the bills, recommends "the compilation and publication of all the general laws which will be in force on the lat day of July next," and the passage of an act to pay for the job. This undertaking would, of course, be in addition to the regular publication of session laws, and, performed by the State, would be a work of infinite labor and unknown expense. The better way will be to leave it to private enterprise. Already Mr. Gross, whose statutes are the standard in the courts, annonnees that, "immediately following the adjournment of the present General Assembly, he will issue a compilation of the general statutes in force in this bitate in a single volume."

THE SECOND RECEPTION took place to-night in the Mansion. There was quite a brilliant assemblage, some exquisitely-devended ladies and gentlemen, good music, and lively dancing. The lion of the svening was Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana.

McVICKER RESPONDS

He Sues Grau for \$5,000.

The Amount Lost by the Non-Appearance of the Aimee Troupe.

Mr. Grau Is Disgusted by This

And Thinks that McVicker Should Have Waited Awhile.

All who take an interest in theatrical matters will doubtless remember that, at the close of Salvini's engagement at McVicker's Theatre last mouth, Mr. McVicker refused to hand over to Maurice Grau the latter's share of the profits of that season, on the ground that Mr. Grau, as a member of the firm of Chizzola & Co., managers of the Aimes troupe, had broken faith with him, and given him notice of their intention not to perform here this month, pursuant to agreement. Thereupon Mr. Grau became exceedingly indignant, was interviewed, somewhat against his will, and once against his knowledge, by the newspapers, and finally began a suit in the United States Court against Mr. McVicker for \$5.000.

The reappearance of Mr. Grau in this city Monday, was closely followed by the preparation, by Mr. McVicker's lawyers, of a declaration against Mr. Grau, which was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Mr. McVicker has been patiently waiting Mr. Grau's appearance, in order to test this question of the responsibility of the managers of these troupes. The declaration is as follows:

James H. McVicker, who is a citizen and resident of the State of Illinois, plaintiff in this suit by Clarkson & Van Schaack, his attorneys, complains of Maurice Grau, who is a citizen of the State of New York, and now within said Northern District of the State of Illinois, defendant in this suit, who was summoned to answer, etc., in a plea of breach of covenant:

THE AGREEMENT.

For that, whereas, herestofore, to-wit, on the

the State of New York, and now within said Northern District of the State of Illinois, defendant in this suit, who was summoned to answer, etc., in a plea of breach of covenant:

THE AGRESHENT.

For that, whereas, heretofore, to-wit, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1873, at, to-wit, the District aforesaid, by a certain agreement then and there made, concluded and agreement then and there made, concluded and agreement the said plaintiff of the one part, and the said defendant of the other part, which said agreement, nealed with the seal of the said defendant, in consideration that the said plaintiff and there agreed to rent to the said defendant, in consideration that the said plaintiff s, theatre in the City of Chicago, in said District, for the term of two weeks, Mondays excepted, Monday, Feb. 9, A. D. 1874; the said defendant, during said time, to have the privilege of giving seven performances each week with a certain theatrical company, styled "The Aimee Opera Bonffe Company," of which the defendant was then and there the manager; and the said plaintiff to furnish for said performances his said theatre cleaned, lighted and warmed, and his regular stage-hands, ushers, doorkeepers, ticket-sellers, and orchestrs of ten performers, and his regular advertising, bill-printing and posting, he, the said defendant, then and there, therein covenanted and agreed to pay to the said plaintiff the sum of \$2,500 for each of said weeks, and the further sum of 20 per cent of the gross receipts after first deducting \$6,500 per week; the said \$2,500 to be paid in daily installments of \$500 cash until the full amount of \$5,000 should be paid, and the said 20 per cent to the said plaintiff the sum of \$2,500 for each of said weeks, and the further sum of 20 per cent to the price and the said plaintiff had well and truly performed and fullilled, all and singular, the covenante and agreements in said agreement metioned on his part to be done and performed, and hath, at all times, been ready and willing to rent his said theatre for t

or for any other term or time, and wholly re-fused to fulfill and perform the said agreement on his part, and then and there wholly dis-charged the said plaintiff from his said agree-ment and from the performance of the same, and absolutely and entirely broke and put an end to his said covenant, agreement, and engage-

the MEMORANDUM.

And for that when, heretofore, and on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1873, ut. to wit, the district aforesaid, the plaintiff was the sole proprietor of a certain theatre in Chicago, known as McVicker's Theatre, designed and adapted for performances therein by theatrical dramstic, and operatic companies, and furnished and supplied with all the necessary and venal adjuncts and appurtenances for the purpress aforesaid, and the said defendant was then and there the manager of a certain dramstic company styled. "The Aimee Opera Bouffe Company;" and the said plaintiff and the said defendant, on the said 27th day of June, A. D. 1873, made and entered into a certain agreement in writing and under their respective seals, the said plaintiff styling himself "J. H. McVicker," and the said defendant styling himself "Maurice Grau, representing C. A. Chizzola; & Co." which, said agreement, was and is in the words and figures now following that is to say (and which said plaintiff now brings here into court).

Memorandum of agreement entered into by J. H. McVicker, propristor of McVicker's Theatre, Chesgo, and Maurice Grau, representing these into court).

Memorandum of agreement entered into by J. H. McVicker, propristor of McVicker's Theatre, Chesgo, and Maurice Grau, representing Messrs, C. A. Chizzola & Co., manager of the Almost Opera Bouffe Company:

The Scholer of the Maurice Grau for the same of the same o

A. D. 1873, made and entered into a certain agreement, in writing, and under their seals, the said plaintiff styling himself "J. H. MoVicker," and the said defendant styling himself "Maurice Grau, representing C. A. Chizzola & Co.," which said agreement is as follows (and the said agreement is as follows (and the said agreement).

said agreement, fully done and performed a things by him thereunder to be performed, an hath, at all times since the 9th day of June, A D. 1873, hitherto, been ready and willing to ran his said theatre for the said term of two weeks, Moodays excepted, commencing Monday, Feb. 9, 1874, and to furnish the said theatre cleaned, lighted, and warmed, and also his regular stagehands, unhers, doorkeepers, ticket-sellers, and his crehestraconsisting of ten performers, and also his regular advertising, hill-printing and posting during said term, to said defendant for the performances and purpose in said agreement expressed, of all of which said defendant hath always hitherto had notice, yet the said defendant, well-knowing the business, but contribute.

ances and purposes in said agreement expressed, of all of which said defendant hath always hitherto had notice, yet the said defendant, well-knowing the business, but contriving and intending to injure the said agreement, and before the said 9th day of February, A. D., 1874, on, to wit the 11th day of December, A. D., 1873, wholly and absolutely refused to keep, perform, and fulfill his said agreement and engagement in each and every particular thereof, and wholly put an end to, and abandoned and repudiated the same, and then and there wholly discharged the said plaintiff from his said agreement and from the performance of the same, to wit, at the district aforesaid. And the eaid plaintiff in fact saith that the said defendant (although ofter requested so to do) hath not kept the said covenant by him so made as aforesaid, but hath broken the same, and to keep the same with the said plaintiff hath hitherto wholly refused, and doth still refuse.

Whereby the said plaintiff saith that he has suntained damages to the amount of \$5,000, and therefore he brings unit, etc.

M. Chau's VIEWS.

A call was made upon Mr. Grau yesterday evening to learn what he thought of McVicker's sait, but the sauvity of the versatile impressario was not apparently disturbed to any great extent. He stated that he had received a note yesterday from Mr. McVicker, sking whether the Aimee troupe intended filling the engagement.

In reply, Mr. Grau informed Mr. McVicker that he was unable to give the exact address of the Aimee troupe, but that he supposed it to be Theatre Grande, Mexico. As for the keeping open the theatre for the engagement, Mr. McVicker hat he abould open that week with Mr. Stoddart, which did not look much like keeping open for the Aimee engagement.

the Aimse engagement.

SERVED.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Grau received a summous to appear in the United States Court to answer Mr. McVicker's demand, and he immediately sought for his lawyers, Mesers. Hunter & Page, but they had gone home. Mr. Grau thought that his suit against McVicker ought to be answered before the latter brought suit against Grau.

HIS ONECTIONS.

Moreover, there were two strong objections to this mit. In the first place, Mr. Grau claimed to be only an agent for Mesers. Chizzola & Co.; and, secondly, Mr. McVicker had no cause of action, inasmuch as the engagement had not yet

and, secondly, Mr. McVicker had no cause or action, inasmuch as the engagement had not yet been broken. It would have been time to talk about bringing suit after the time had expired for which the theastre had been engaged. Mr. Grau was evidently disgusted with the whole affair and in no humor for talking about it. He will leave it in the hands of his attorneys, while he proceeds with his present troupe to New Orleans.

INNOCENT PURCHASERS.

Decision in the Young-Johnson-Keck Case.

The Supreme Court Reverses the Decision of the Lower Court.

The Negligence of the Original Owners the Chief Reason Assigned.

We publish the full text of the opinion filed Saturday in the Supreme Court in the case of A. M. Young et al. against Timothy Bradley et al. The case excited considerable attention at the time as regards the faith which could be placed in warehouse receipts when taken in good faith. The facts are stated very fully in the opinion which was given by Judge Sheldon. The opinion is as follows: This was an action of replevin brought against the defendants for detaining a quantity of mess

pork claimed by the plaintiffs as their property.
On July 26, 1872, J. L. Keck, of Clincinnati, entered into a contract of sale with J. Brooks Johnson & Co., of Chicago, of which the follow-

Johnson & Co., of Chicago, of which the following is a copy:
Bought of J. S. Keck, of Cincinnati, O., 2,000 barrels of mess pork to be either McKean & Evans, Samuel Davis, Jr., Joseph Ransom & Sons, or R. Bensford & Co. brands, of Cincinnati, date of packing and number of pieces to be branded on the head of each barrel with stenctio or branding-from; pork to be delivered on cars at Cincinnati, O., in good merchantable shipping order, for which we agree to pay \$13,75 per barral, at Cincinnati, O.

J. REGONS JOHNSON & Co.,
J. S. KECK.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1872.

The above contract guaranteed by us on behalf of J. Brooks Johnson & Co.,
E. L. E. T. S. JOHNSON & Co.

Bernstein, M., Fib. B., B. Bernstein, and the second of the state of t

name of consignee. Keck, Porter, what agency in the matter, Conningplan and who had an interest in the pork, all they gave any instruction in referes shipment of the pork to J. Brooks J. Co., or knew of its being so shipped.

cient to overcome the above presumption i absence of any evidence that the ships as made, was through mistake o any fraudulent contrivance, we desumnecessary to consider, in view of an piece of evidence. Cunningham, who we partner of keck and had an interest in the testifics that on Saturday Augustus. ningnam pointed out about 80 or 100 barrels of pork which were lying upon the floor, and the Johnsons wished to know where the balance was. Cunningham told them he supposed it was shipped, on its way to Chicago. They inquired who ordered it shipped to Chicago. He replied he believed E. L. Johnson had ordered it. Another demand of payment was made of J. Brooks Johnson, and he declined or refused payment. Cunningham then told E. L. and T. S. Johnson, the guarantors, that they would have to look to them, the guarantors, for the money. The latter said they were relieved, as the purchaser was there and declined to receive the pork. Here is evidence that at that time Cunningham knew of the shipment of the pork. He must have known that it was shipped to some person. To whom else could he reasonably supposed it was shipped than to J. Brooks Johnson? If he did not then know such to be the fact, at least his suspicion should have been aroused that it was so, and there was emough to put him on inquiry and caused him to ascertain that it was so shipped—as he might have done at once and upon the spot, being then at the depot; and he should have taken apedy means to prevent the delivery to Johnson. Regard for the interest of innocent purchasers, who might be misled by Johnson being thus held out to the world as the owner of the property, required this.

be misled by Johnson being thus held out to the world as the owner of the property, required this.

Had this been done, a telegram, or probably a letter sent to Chicago on Saturday afternoon, would have arrested the dalvery of the pork to Johnson. But no step whatever was taken toward that end, until Monday noon, when the dray tickets were presented to the agent of the railroad at Cheinnati, and bills of lading obtained with the name of "B.F. Murphy & Co. Chicago, entered as consignees, and on Tuesday morning about 6 o'clock, when it was too late, the freight agent at Chicago received a letter and two telegrams from Cincinnati, that the pork should have been consigned to B. F. Murphy & Co. There was an expectation, no doubt, that the payment would be made at the time of the delivery on the cars, but the conduct of the owners of the pork would seem to indicate that for security for the payment they relied rather upon the guarantee than upon the retention of the possession of the property. By way of excuse for this negligent conduct of the owners, it is said that after the occurrence with Johnson, and his refusal of payment, they had the right to assume that he would not attempt to obtain possession of the pork. There is no pretense that there was, in consequence of such refusal, any rescinding of the contract of sale. It does not depend upon what the owners had reason to assume that Johnson would or would not do, but upon what he had the power to do. As well might it have been urged in the cases cited above that the vendors had a right to rely upon the express promise and good faith of the vendoes, and to believe that they would not act in violation thereof, and dispose of the property intrusted to their possession, and defeat the vendor's claim for payment of the purchase price.

By suffering the pork to go forward, consigned

By suffering the pork to go forward, consigned or way-billed as it was, it came into the hands of Johnson, the vendee, with the indictum of ownership, and he was thereby enabled, as the apparent owner, to sell and dispose of the property. It is this which the original owners of the pork are answerable for, as respects innocent purchasers, without regard to the fact that they had reason to believe that Johnson would not be applied to the fact that they had reason to believe that Johnson would not be applied to the fact that they had reason to believe that Johnson would not misuse the power with which he became invested. Under the facts of this case, we must consider that, on Saturday afternoon, the original owners of this pork either actually did know or were bound to know that it had gone forward to Chicaco, consigned or way-billed to Johnson, the were bound to know that it had gone forward to Chicago, consigned or way-billed to Johnson, the vendee. In neglecting, as they did, to take earlier means to stop the delivery to him, which might have been taken with effect, we are of opinion that they must be regarded as having suffered the property to go into the actual possession of Johnson and under his control, under circumstances which enabled him to impose himself on the world as the real owner. We must view it in the light that Johnson got the possession by what must be regarded as amounting to the assent of the vendors, and that their conduct, in relation to it, should be deemed tantamount in effect to an actual delivery of the property to the vendee, as far as the right of innocent purchasers as concerned. The judgment of the Court below must be reversed and the cause remanded.

SAGINAW LUMBER AND SALT.

SAGINAW LUMBER AND SALIT.

Some Statistics Concerning the Staple Products of the Saginaw Valley.

Special Dispotch to The Chicage Tribune.

Mast Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Courier to-morrow will publish the first installation of a comprehensive review of the lumber and salt business of the Saginaw Valley shore and Eastern Michigan during 1873.

The number of saw-mills in Saginaw and Bay County, designated as the Saginaw Valley proper, is 105, with an annual manufacturing capacity of 885,000,000 feet, and which cut last year 619,867,-021 feet. The stock on hand unsold, Jan. 1, was 191,178,000; number of men employed, 4,071; capital invested in mill property \$5,076,000. These mills also cut 828,320,500 pieces of lath, and 110,000 pickets. The amount of lumber manufactured in 1873 shows an increase of but 8,000,000 over the previous year. The shingles out were 132,000,000, being a slight increase over last year. The shingle mills employ 400 men and represent a capital invested in mill property of \$450,000.

of \$450,000.

There was manufactured in the valley, last year, \$10,435 barrels of suit against 715,316 the previous year; salt on hand, 100,464 barrels; capital invested in salt works, \$1,854,500. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Smit to Recover for Moneys Lost
Through Misrepresentation.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Darron, O., Feb. 3.—Suit has been instituted in the Court of Common Pleas against Thomas J. Woods, a retired army officer, by Thomas S. Babbitt and others, to recover money which plaintiffs say they lost by Gen. Wood's misrepresenting the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company. PRINTS.

Ladies wanting a good Calico that will not 'RICHMOND PRINTS' Something to their purpose. In the large variety of thes "CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES," "QUAKER STYLES,"

"STANDARD GRAY STYLES," (Copyrighted Ticket), vially recommend themselves for a and durability of color. Wholesale has country coincide them magnated to be more you get a RIGHMOWN

GOLDEN

OPPORTUNITY.

Great Annual Clearing Sale. RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

oremptory and Unreserved Sale of the En-tire Winter Stock of one of the Largest and Finest Assortments of

DRY GOODS KEARNEY'S EXTRACT IN THE WEST.

upward. 8-4 Brown Linen Table Cloths for 50 cts.

upward.
Soiled Marseilles Quilts at great bargains.
A well-known and favorite brand of Bleached
Cotton at 13 1-5 ets.; less than N. Y. cost.
Good 4-4 Brown Cotton Sheetings, 10 cts. yd
Pillow Cottons and Wide Cotton Sheeting FLANNELS & BLANKETS. White Cotton and Wool Domet Flannels, 12 1-2 and 16 cts., worth 25 and 35 cts. Teavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 25 cts. for merly 45. All-Wool Red Fiannels, plain and swilled, ab cis.

Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels, 25 cts.

Rich Embroidered Flannels reduced.

Good White Blankets, \$3.00, \$3.50, and upward.

WOOLEN CLOTHS. Bl'k Waterproofs, 65, 75, 85 ets. and \$1,00 per yd. Union Cassimeres, for boys' wear, 25 ets. yd. Union Cassimeres, for boys wear, see a gupward.

Heavy Dark Cassimeres, 60, 75, 90 ets. and \$1.00 yd.; great bargains.

A line of Fine Wool Cassimeres, good styles, reduced from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.25 and \$1.50.

8-4 Imported Cassimeres, \$2.00 a yard below former prices.

Bargains in Gloaking Beavers.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS IN HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AND SILKS. Other Bargains as Heretofore Advertise Madison & Peoria-sts

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. NATIONAL LINE. NOTICE. This Company takes the risk of insurance to a state of the sta

Spain Fob. 1 (Greece. Feb. 28
HOLLAND, For London (direct),
HOLLAND, Wednesday, Fob. 4, as 3p, m.
Cabin Passage, 870, 280, and 890 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passagers booked to
or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamstrips of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Striain, Ireland, and the Continum, at
Northead corrier Clark and Randolphan, Corporate free
Sherman House), Chicago, WILLIAM MACALISTER,
General Western Agent. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's Nov First-class, Full-powered, Chyde-bulk Steamships off sail from Pomanylvania Railroad Wast, Jersey City: ANDEX, chartered-Jan. 34 [GLANORGAN... Feb. BELTA...

CABIN AND STRAIN ATT and SR currency. Second Cabin. B currency. Second Cabin. B currency. Personal Steerage certificates from Cardiff. St. Drafts for £1 and upwards. Per further particulars, upply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices. Ro. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to AECHIBALD BAXTER & O., agents, Sc. 17 Broadway. STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. STATE OF GEORGIA... mile....... Saimrday, Feb. 5 STATE OF PERNSYLVANIA sails... Saturday, Feb. 5 STATE OF PERNSYLVANIA sails... Saturday, Feb. 5 STATE OF VERGINIA sails... Saturday, March 7 TROM PIER 35, NORTH RIVER, N. Y. Weekly Sailings neat Summiser.

Rates of passage: Cabin, \$60 and \$50 gold; Storrage, \$50 currency; prepaid, \$55 currency. Drafts at lowest list.

For further particulars apply to A CENTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agenta 12 Breadway, New York.

O., Agenta 12 Breadway, New York.

G. Clarket, Chicago.

GUION LINE FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at Queenstown, SAFETY AND COMFORT. (BF Passengers booked to and from the principal En-ropean parts at lowest rates.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Banksr sthroughout Surope. HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

FIPTH-AV. PINANCIAL Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y. Transact a general banking besines in all its details BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attaintion paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS And information requesting the cases furnished upon the party and cell cases Manufacture. Gold. United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock. First class Municipal and Railroad Roude negotiated. THOMAS R. ACKIDS. STOCKS R. CHARS. WILLIAM R. MUNICIPAL COURSES. HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery 450,000 distributed in prism overy If days. Whole the forested to Est, factional parts in preparation and information of the property of the state o

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Bright's Disease

GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA,

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS STONE IN THE BLADDER

BUCHU BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE
Price, \$1 per Boitle, or Six Bottles for \$5. Depot. No. 104 Duane-st., New York Sold by Druggists Everywhere, d R. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STI RNSON & REID, Wholesale Agenta, Chicago, RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

ALLINOIS UENTRAL RAILROAD.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ficher and Preight Office, Ti Chird. at. T. & St.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St.

P. R. W. E. WEIR, Great Age.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN BAILBOAR.
Depot, You Burn-dis, Joseph Landello-ti. State offices, nurthwest corner Clark and Anneligh etc., and configuration corner Caral and Maddan-ste. Artis.

Laure, Artis.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & UNICIRNATI THROUGH LINE VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE. From the Grand Control Moliford Depot, foot of Enhance 7:00 m. 11:00 a. 1 REAL ESTATE

THE WINSLOW HOMESTEAD. is elegant property comprises about three of on North Charleste, near Diversey. The jumproved and the dwelling in a large, dry frame, with basement and cupoin, form occupied as a residence by the inte 5. 5t proposed attendence of Lincoin Park will part of this property, leaving a park free with a depth of about 565 free, and will be with a forth of the state of the about Con-cidental of the rest special. Pursuant to or individual District Court, the entire prop-age of pretents only for \$0.00, possible one-man manage in one years, with interest of portion immersion and I copy replaced portion immersion and I copy replaced to the contract of the property of the con-mental property of the contract of the con-parts of the contract of the con-parts of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the con-parts of the contract of the con-tract of the con-tract of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the con-tract o particulars apply to Mattonic S Mason, in J. D. Harvey, 1st Labelle-et., or to R. E. JENKING. Antigues of F. S. Winslow, 150 Lab

MUSIC GIVEN AWAY. THE AMATRUE, the leading Musical 2 alone obvious pages of view and popular man-gament interesting numbers (forms and alone CAMPLE COPY PAGE Subscription, including the bounded of Whom, "One Dellar per year. Life of WALKER, St. Co.

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

REAL ESTATE.

dated Feb. 3; consideration, \$1,500.

Twenty-second st. 292 ft. w of Stewart av. s. f. 20x 83y ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 3; consideration, \$1,800.

Elsten rend, \$43y ft. n w of Fox place, \*1, 234x100 ft, dated Jan. 14; consideration, \$1,900.

Park av, 206 ft w of Leavitt et, n f. 30x124 ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, \$1,000.

Anhand av, a w corner of Hastings et, \*5, \$2128 ft, dated Feb. 3; consideration, \$0,000.

McCresor et, 50 ft et of Portland av, n f. \$2128 ft, dated Feb. 3; consideration, \$0,000.

SOUTH 60 ft THERT.

Lot 5, in Block 10, Adam Smith part s w y Sec 36, 30, 13, dated June 1, 1873; consideration, \$300.

Lots 13 to 16, in Block 10 of w x n w x 8ec 2, 28, 14, dated Oct, 21, 1873; consideration, \$25,000.

Lots 16, in same block, dated Jan. 12; consideration, \$3,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in w y Block 20, Stone & Whitney's Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, \$500.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the

NOT THE TOT HE THE	RECEIPTS.		BHIPMENTS,	
Napidina, \$1.00	1014.	1873,	1874.	1973.
Plour, bris	17,161	5,898	8,120	4,880
Wheat, bu	174,155		68,301	11,157
Corn, bu	35,610		8,228	4,254
Oats, bu	26,800	47,200	8,679	5,440
Rye, bu	5,701		9.653	11.667
Barley, bu	19,490		47,080	22,084
ress seed, fts	6,490	189,622	S150 A 1550	D 22050
lax seed, ibs			21.448	4,490
ured mests, its	450,700	97,060	1544,108	
Beef, bris		-1,000	90	Bullion 20
ork, bris	7.8 1845	DSF HED	047 780	140
ard, Da.	259,475	116,290	200,834	513,580
allow, the		43,658	17 32 73	20,000
		38,433	\$8,425	23,730
outer, fin	2,825	D4,817	4,460	
ive hogs, No	21,282	23,496	6,411	5,481
attle, No.		2,011	625	1,901
heep, No	1,322	533	503	1,060
lides, De	179,390	110,749	157,754	263,615
lighwines, bris	327	172,806	34 165	21,360
Vool, he	95,266		SCHOOL SEC	CA 454 BOOM
otatoes, bu		458,000	909,018	301,000
amber, m ft		80,000	752,000	
hingles, m		50,000	18,000	
alt, bris	150	455	665	1.507

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,062 bu wheat; 17,533 bu corn; 3,967 bu cats; 4,360 bu rys; 1,285 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 clock: 202 cars wheat; 76 cars corn; 12 cars cats; 16 cars rys; 31 cars barley. Total, 337 cars, or 124,000 bu.

An enthusiastic meeting was haid on 'Change in St. Louis on Saturday last, at which it was resolved to build new Union Stock-Yards on the west side of the river. The speakers were generally dissatisfied with the fact that they were obliged to buy and sell stock on the Illineis side. The feed is drawn from Illinois, not from Missouri, and the live stock used in St. Louis has so be carried twice across the river, with several other grievances. The interesting fact was stated that in 1865, the year in which our Union Stock-Tards was built, a similar meeting was held in St. Louis can do when she really tries.

The leading produce markets were quite neitye to-day, and generally strong, the principal articles of produce being in good demand. The reports from other points were eligibly more encouraging to holders, but the principal reason for the stronger feeling was probably the fact that the people who are accusioned to operate found that they had more money on hand, after settling the February deals, than they expected; and so there was swide-spread desire to invest meeting the resonant of our markets is a matter of surprise to some wholese the stoady

Search spots assembled on the control of the stronger from the property of the of the control of

but an advance was prevented by the report of a declina in Liverpool, from 45a carly to 43a 3d per 112 fbs later. Meats were quiet, because holders generally insisted on an advance of 16c per B; there was a very good inquiry at the quotations of yesterday. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mean pork, each or seller February, \$14.55@14.574; do seller March, \$14.90@14.56; do seller April, \$15.50@15.35; prime mean pork, \$12.75@13.00; attra prime do, \$12.00@12.25. hard, each or seller February, \$9.3714@9.80; do seller April, \$15.50@15.35; prime mean pork, \$12.75@13.00; attra prime do, \$12.00@12.25. hard, each or seller February, \$9.3714@9.80; do seller April, \$9.30@9.75. Green harms at \$9.40936; for 16 and 15 he averages; sweet pickled hams, \$9.60036; dry calted meats, loose, at 53c for shoulders; 73c@75c for comberlands: 73cc for ong clear; 73cc for one of the seller April, \$9.30cc, at 53cc for shoulders; the same boxed at \$10.00 he had to the seller for short ribs; \$200.620, attra mean do to \$2.00 he had to the seller for short clear, and \$11.460135c for hams, all packed. Mean beef, \$2.50@15c; attra mean do, \$9.75@10.00; heef hams, \$23.00@23.50. City tailow, \$9.600; grease quotable at 56.7c. Sales were reported of 50 hels mean pork at \$14.50; 50 bris do at \$14.50; 50 bris do at \$14.50; 50 bris do at \$14.50; 2,000 bris do, seller March, at \$14.95; 500 bris do at \$14.923,; 2,000 bris do at \$14.90; 1,000 bris do, seller March, at \$14.95; 500 bris do at \$14.90; 50 bris mean pork at \$18.00; 55 bris eness ordinary at \$14.40; 2,650 tes lard at \$9.30; 500 tes do, seller April, at \$9.70; 40 tes kettied lard at \$9.40; 40,000 bs stort ribs at 75c; 1,000 tes sweet pickled hams (16 bs) at 10%e; 20 bris beef hams at \$23.00; 200 bris do; seller than testered in the absence of any demander at the seller than testered in the absence of any demander of the prometer of the seller ham testered in the absence of any demander of the seller ham testered in the absence of any demander of the seller ham testered in the

beef hams at \$23.00; 200 bris city tailow of the war very dull, and little better than al, in the absence of any demand outside inquiry for a few small lots for the local Exporters were not in the market. Prices nehanged, as holders were not disposed bede, while wheat was stronger. Bran was being scarce. Sales were reported of a white winter extras on private terms; a spring extras at \$5.81; 400 bris do on terms; 50 bris rye at \$4.00; 50 bris do on 5; 50 bris do at \$4.275. Total, 750 bris. 5 tons bran at \$47.00, on track; 30 tons heal at \$20.50, on track. The following at prices saked at the close:

Services with the control of the con

No. 1 222
No. 2 40,002
Rejected 575
No. 2 40,002
Rejected 575
No. 3 50,207
No. 1 1,756
No. 1 256,221
No. 5 57,75
Rejected 16,301
No grade 16,301
No grade 54,503
Total of all kinds, 5,432,387 ba
Thotal of all ki

for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 3 years:

1872.	1872.	1873.	1874.
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1873.	18 1870. Chote. 36,491 220,533 203,713 12,035 867,164 36,745 1,159,210 1,041,281 1,530,893		

Cheese... 1,355,267 1,060,130 1,219,056 1,041,281
Tallow, etc... 1,501,031 1,326,850 1,423,577 1,556,893
EXPORTS.
Butter... 45,122 54,768 26,297 57,538
Cheese... 18,999 19,007 72,421 56,462
Tallow, etc... 41,499 118,973 128,794 45,641
Candles... 6,584,765 6,809,110 5,862,079 5,330,367
Bacon and flammar Price Current gives the following stocks on band in that dity Feb. 2: Pork, 7,029 bris; Bard, 8,052 kogs, 1,256 tec; bacon, 601 casiss; hams, sugar-cured, 725 tec; plain, 83 tec; dry sali meata, 956 casiss; flour, 79, 735 bris; com-meal, 5,717 bris.

Provisions were moderately active in the afternoon, and steady, with the exception of lard, which was weak and lower. Meas pork closed at \$14.50@14.60 cash; \$14.50@14.6234 seller Rebruary; \$14.55@14.9714 seller March; \$15.30@15.3734 seller April. Lard, cash or saller February; \$14.956@14.9714; seller March dull at \$6.45@9, 4734; seller April. \$15.70 cash; seller March dull at \$6.450; tolders at \$5.70 cash; seller March beld at 634c, with buyers at 55c; seller April at \$6.40, with 63c bid. Sales include 500 bris meas pork, seller February, at \$14.60; 250 bris do at \$14.6234; 500 tes do, seller April at \$0.65; 40,000 br hams, green, av. 144; Bs, at 99/c; 60,000 br dry salted shoulders at \$5.70 cash; seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, but firm, at 65%@1.263/ seller the month, and \$1.26%@1.263/ seller the month, and \$1.26%@1.263/ seller the month, and \$59/c@59%0 seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, but firm, at 65%@53%c seller the month, and 59%c 500 tes do, seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, but firm, at 65%@1.263/ seller the month, and \$59/c@59%0 seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, but firm, at 65%@53%c seller the month, and 59%c 500/c seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, but firm, at 65%c 1.263/c seller the month, and 59%c 500/c seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, but firm, at 65%c 1.263/c s

(33)4c; Singalor fancy, 34@34;c; do, prime, 33@35;c; Marscallo, 334@34c. Carolles Star, full weight, 18@10c; stearine, full weight, 14;@14%c; do, short weight, 13;@13%c. Raros—7atas, 66%ge; Eangoon, 7;@3c; Caroline, 3;@3c; Louisiana, 5;@3c; 13;@12%c; crushed and 31;@13;@12%c; crushed and 11;@11%c; grasuisted, 11;@11%c; f.

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\$ 60 \$1.20 .... 55 1.10 55 50 1.00 50 60 and Baltimore.
Wilmington, Del., and Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Pittaburgh, Steubenville,
Bridgeport, O., and Bellatre

40 35 35 

Total ...

Extra Beaves—Graded steers, averaging 1, 200 bs.

10 1,550 bs.

Choice Beaves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year
to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to
1,460 bs.

6.15@5.50

Good Beaves—Well-fattened, linely formed
steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,200 bs.

Medium Grades—Steems in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 bs.

Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers,
and good to extra owns, for city slaughter,
averaging 850 to 1,100 bs.

3.25@4.00

Augusta. Michigan A, 4-4... Medford....

| Topic | Topi 

| Green & Daniels | Green & Da

Common plain 23/629 clTwilled and ex. pi'n .34 d
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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Retablished is years in the city. Write or call and be satisfied. Office, No. 279 South Clarkest., Chicago.

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360 South Clarkest., Chicago,

May be considentially consulted, personally or by mail, the consulted personal cases, the consulted personal cases.

The consulted proposed for an analysis of the war-mails cutres or no nay. Green Book, Illustrated, to cure.

Mathory Convince Canadales.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules,
Used for over twenty years with great smoon by the
physicians of Paris. New York and London, have been
found superior to all others for the presupt ours of all decharges, recented by OLDS a OLE, is Bus Rasins, Paris.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TRIBUNE OFFICE

RAILROAD New Freight Rate

cation. Passes to Stock

Burlington Croubles of the

man rate second class. Green state of the control o

\* | 18 8 888 88 \* | 18 8 888 88

FREE PASS Beveral of the railway may are agitated about what they faith on the part of the Chica Quincy Railroad. At the tim Intions abolishing the free adopted.

at No decline from last

Feb. 3.—Catrix—Arrivale, 38 medium, 5655; common, 446 and bulls, 236334c. c; best Philadelphias, 26.506 ; best, 5%@60; medium.

GOODS MARKET.

Tusspar Eventso, Feb. 3.

ya have developed nothing connection with the markes while there has been an abthan moderate activity, the up to the expectations of prospect of an active and a feeling of cheerful confidence of the con

11 4

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

ICAL CARDS. DR. A. G. OLIN, 68 Randolph-st., corner State, t-established physician in this city inside diseases in all their waried and Experience has enabled him to per rait. His late work, 30 Lectures Dhicago Medical Institute on Lors sod, in book form, price 25-cents, two stamps. All business strictly mant home for patients. Ruptures il or write for circular. BIGELOW

ENTIAL PHYSICIAN, DR. KEAN, h Clark-st., Chicago, coautied, personally or by mail-chronic or nervous discases, n only physician in the city who war-Green Book, Hinstrated, 50 cours. Caylus' Capsules,

long standing. LIN 4 CHE, 14 Rue Rasine, Paris-troughout the United States. NAL CURRENCY.

ackages

VAL GURRENCY OR SALE AT NE OFFICE. New Freight Rates of Classifi-

RAILROAD NEWS.

cation. Passes to Stock Men on the

Croubles of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western,

Burlington Road.

New Mortgage Bonds of the Milwankee & St. Paul Road.

NEW FREIGHT TARIFF. NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.

The railroads leading from this city to the East have agreed upon the following new freight tariff between Chicago and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities, which went into effect yesterday, Feb. 3. The new rates have in a few instances been railsed, while, n others they have been reduced. Important changes in the classification of goods have also been made.

CLASSIFICATION.

THESE CLASS.

wheat, in begs or casky; grinds-tones, grease, garden visal, in begs or casky; grinds-tones, grease, garden roots; hominy, handspikes; harms and about-ders, in casks; heading, heop-poises, hides, green; hair, hoge and cattle's, compressed; green; hair, hoge and cattle's, compressed; green; bair, hoge and cattle's, compressed; green; hair, and hair green; hasf, hoge' and cattle's, compressed; iron, bar, boiler and pig; iron castings, heavy; lime, end, pig; land, manufactured; lumber, lard, lath, mill feed, sails; oil, lard, red, in barrels, or cashs at warer site of leakage, unless otherwise agreed; oil take in cases or bags; entons; peas, plaster, paints, in sasts and barrels; pork, sailted, in hogsheads, barrels, or borns; picklessein brine; potatoes; phosphate of lime; sait in barrels; speker, sailted, in hogsheads, barrels, arborns; picklessein brine; potatoes; phosphate of lime; at in barrels; speker, speke; shook, in kegs; larch, on manufacturer's account; staves, shooks, learins, gookes; stone, unwrought, siste floy; scap, manufacturer's account; staves, shooks, learins, so manufacturer's account; staves, abooks, learins, on manufacturer's account; staves, abooks, learins, on manufacturer's account; staves, abooks, learins, on barrels, and art peed a research of the case of the late of the

manogous articles. All articles except hour to be carried at sortial weight.

Wool, first class. Dried apples in car-loads, third risss. Hay only taken at minimum weight of 18,000 hat to each ear, and at fourth-class rates. Lumber and hingiss, fourth class; minimum weight, 20,000 hat per ext. Exap iron also fourth class, and minimum weight 20,000 hs. Apples, green and dried, less than san-loads, second class. Green apples in car-loads, the raise per barrel as flour.

GENCAGO RATES.

before the pass agreement was adopted, and puts matters, as far as stock-drovers are concerned

BACE AGAIN TO DEAD-HEAD TIMES.

In the circular issued by the Superintendant of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Raifroad on the first of January, setting forth who were entitled to free passes under the new agreement, Sec. 9, states that "Conductors may use their discretion in allowing people to ride, in cases of charify, fire, but will in all such cases enter the person's name on their report, with the reason. Vagabonds and travelling paupers are not objects of charity." This clause the managers of other roads contend, is giving a wide latitude of discretion to conductors, who, under it, can carry free under such a plee whom-soever they choose.

SUPERINTENDENT RABRIS
says that to indorse the tickets of stock-drovers on the back of contracts was attended with great annoyance and delay, their road carrying more stock than any other; besides, no one but the agent at the Stock-Yards could use these tickets, and he had to keep a strict account of all the passes issued, and the least transgression would cost him his place. The resolution passed last January did not state how these passes should be issued, leaving the matter to the discretion of the various roads, and to indores these passes on the back of contracts was done by common consent. If they were guilty of any wrong, it was that they neglected to inform the other roads of their intended action in regard to this matter, but that was rather unintentional.

CHARITT.

In regard to Section 9 of his circular, Mr. Harris says he has no excuse to make. The Burlington Raihroad would never give orders to turn a poor man, or woman, or a cripple, off their trains because they had not the money wherewith to pay their fare. Such an act would not only be unjust and cruel, but also against all the laws of humanity. If they wished to violate the pass agreement it would not be necessary for them to resort to such subterfuge, but all that was necessary to get around the agreement

would be a give approximately tickets.

THE RESULT.

What the result of this new entanglement will be, can hardly be foretold, but it does look at present as if the free-pass system would receive many modifications ere long. One modification has already been made by all the roads issuing one thousand-mile tickets to country editors as pay for advertising, and another by some roads issuing to traveling and mercantile agents five-thousand-mile tickets at 2 cents per mile.

BAILBOAD MEETINGS.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

ming; sleighs well board, three times first-class states that the companion of the stockholders in the control of the control

determining what action should be taken by the various towns and counties interested as bons fide stockholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Ballroad, to protect their interests in that road. It was miended that none but those holding or representing genuine stock, and interested in seeing that its rights are not ignored, should be admitted, and that the meeting should be strictly private, but in this respect the meeting was a signal failure; in fact, experience proves it to be with meetings of the people in regard to railroad matters. Wherever three persons are assembled for this purpose, one or more is certain to be a railroad man, and one who is working covertly in their interest. When the meeting was organized, it was found that several were present who

\*\*REFRENTED NO STOCK,\*\*

notably the Superintendent of the coal-mine on the Indianapolis Road, and one or two ex-Directors of the Railroad. Observing the complexion of the meeting, the McLean County men let it go by default, not earling to reveal to so dubious an assemblage their plans for the protection of the interests of holders of genuine stock.

The discussion was long, and principally carried on by men outside this county,—Gardner, of Champaign, and Somers, of Urbana; others were not in favor of taking any action except to send the Supervisor to examine the books, claiming that any Supervisor was equal to the task. To those who know anything of railroad books this is ridiculous. Again, if all is right, why should the officers of the road oppose examination by experts? Gardner and Somers

\*\*LET THE CAT OUT OF THE RAG\*\*

by saying that they had been talking over these matters with Manager Smith recently.

The meeting resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

\*\*Western Railroad to justify any action on our paytor roles in the protect the interests of local stockholders, that no joint action should be taken by local stockholders,

The Passes.

See 1 of the other of the state of the proposal for the other of the state of the proposal for the other of the state of the proposal for the other of the proposal for the pro

la few days ago, when the managers lington Bailroad decided to Prom a New Fork letter.

Environment of certifying the back of the contract. They have,

Hawtherne's "Hilds,"—has been a few there's "Hills,"—has been a few th

TO EXCHANGE. A LMOST ANY KIND OF A TRADE-FARMS FOR A dity or suburban property, eity or suburban for farms.

A city or suburban property, sity or suburban or farms. Come and see us. WILLS & CARMAN, IFILASABLE-SI.

POR EXCHANGE—HOUSE ON STATE-ST., WITH the BESSER and Thois on Clybournear, and Contrast, for farm or other good property. HENDERSON & FREAK, IFI Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—M LOTS, SOUTHWEST OF EXglawood, for city property.

Is lots, Sixty-first-st. and Course-sv., for a small farm or good Western lands.

6 lots at Forest Hill for city property; will assume mail incumbrance.

6 lots as Frighton for a farm.

LINGLE & DARLOW.

IS Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEAL ESTATE, UNINCUMbered, worth SI, SU, for anything convertible into money. Address U St, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I MEAN BUSINESS. WANTED

a good fruit-farm, with large, fine buildings, near a handsome town, in exchanges for good productive Chicago property, suburban property, or stocks. A good trade will be given. Address KI, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN IN Winnebago County, Ill., for city or Riverside property. Address A 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE SOUTH SIDE LOTS for because and extragers.

LA GILLERER & CO. TO EXCHANGE—ORE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Winesbago County, III., for eity or Riverside property. Address A 22, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE SOUTH SIDE LOTS for houses and earninges. L. A., GILBERT & CO., 200 LaSs fleet.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR DWELLING HOUSE, FIVE Acres southwest of Northwestern car-shops. CLAY-LIN BROS. & CO., III LaSsille-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH AND REAL ESTATE, new octagon from houses; size, Jews land and eash for Chicago property. O P B, Room 7, 119 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH AND REAL ESTATE, 100 MCHANGE—FOR PARM—68 FEST IN IRV. In Park, house and lot in Benten Harbor. JOHN M. SECRIST, 120 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BOARDING-HOUSE IN 1. Dest running octor for darm, city or wheuthen property. B. J. ROUGHN, 120 South Mandelph-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE TWO 3-STORY AND hasments brick houses and lots, located at Cottago Grove. Would take a farm or leasehold property having favorable lease and paying good rental. GEO. H. 2.T. Y. ANDREWS, 128 Leasele-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT Drick in good locality, for 15 to 50 acres, good soil, some improvements preferred, within 30 milles of city.

Others of imported and unimproved for \$2, 00 to \$10,000 farm within 160 miles of city.

Others of imported and unimproved for \$2, 00 to \$10,000 farm within 160 miles of city, will assume incumpance. STRELDON & CO., 166 LaSalle-st., Desembert.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR HOUSE I and let in or out of city will assume incumpance. STRELDON & CO., 166 LaSalle-st., Desembert.

BHRLDON & CO., 168 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE SOME DESTRABLY-LOCATED
Illinois lands, worth \$16 per acre, and cash, for small
house and let. Apply to HOSMEE & GIBSON, 116 East
Randolph-st.

WILL EXCHANGE—THE CELEBRATED NOAH'S
Ark Orcherds, 118 seres, 86 in fruit, nearly all in
bearing, prospect for an immente crop this season, price
\$15.001, for a stock of boots and shoes, graceries, hardware, or general merchandise. Address Box & Cobden, III. WANTED—20 ACRES IN SOUTHERN IOWA FOR city property. 100 farm in Illinois, with common improvements, for good suburban lots. H. J. ARNOLD, 39 Reat Mailson—48, Roem 10. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Sides

2 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed frost recess to runt with board to single gentiamen; also, a young lady wants a pleasant lady for recesmate. Terms moderate.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—A
13 per week. House and location inviting; labie exterms and recess and location inviting; labie exlines planty one block from Madison-st. case, near
United Park. Union Park.

140 WARREN-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
0 Wood-Three young men can be accommodated
with furnished rooms, good board, pleasant surroundings,
at \$8 per week.

1551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS
Day-board, with warm rooms, \$1 to \$7 per week. Day-board, 34.

2.9 West Washington, Corner of Maxman and wife, or single gents.

5.46 West Washington, on the control of the control
and wife, or single gents.

5.46 West Washington-St. Board and
family; modern improvements.

South Side.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT - DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board.

152 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.-1 LARGE PRONT DYNON, handsamply furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman. Also, small room. Restaurant in house. pantisman. Also, small room. Restaurant in bones.

205 MiCHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, FURNISHED, light, and cheerful room, second story, with board, for two, at reduced rates. Few boarders.

432 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE COMfortable rooms suitable for gentlemes.

461 Peasant room for gentlemen.

461 Peasant room for gentlemen and wife; also single room with board, resconable; references exchanged. gle room with board, reasonable; references exchanged.

50.7 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHtested by furnace; also bath room. Table board,

694 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD,
ences required. ences required.

1099 INDIANA-AV.—TO LET, WITH FIRSTfamily; terms most reasonable.

MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOMS,
farmished, with board, for gonts ond wives or single
gentlemen. Address W. 56. Tribune office.

North Side.

223 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-VERY PLEAS.
ant newly-furnished room, suitable for two, with board. Also one elegant partor, nawly carpeted, to rent, unfurnished. House has all modern improvements.

DOARD—WASTED, FOR GRNT AND WIFE, A FURpointed room, large and wellfurnished, or two consecting rooms; board must be first-class, and everything
resed. Main be convenient to Facria and Madison-sizand Maria be convenient to Facria and Madison-sizAddress X II, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR
in a private family on the West Side, all the modern
improvements; front and hall bed-rooms. Address O E,
Fribune office.

DOARD-BY TWO GENTLEMEN, 30 MINUTERS walk from serner LaSelle and Madison. Terms not to exceed more than 56 per week. Address MASSACHU-SETTS, Tribune office. FOR SALE.

TOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL POINTS

T at a large discount. Tickets bought at a liberal price.

W. F. CHATFIELD, 145 LaSalle-st., basement. W. F. OHATFIELD, 145 LaSalle-et., basement.

TOR SALE FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT HOUSE
And barn on Prafric-ev., near Twenty-fourth-et., 212,
000. J. H. KREILRIS, 145 Clark-et.

Torenty-ninth-et., cottage and corner lot, 2213,
84,500. J. H. KREILRIS, 145 Clark-et.

TOR SALE LOT, 25X110, ON BUTTERFIELD-ST.,
Poorth of Thirdieth, east front. Also, corner lot
on Thirty-States, wost of State, 25,110. J. H. KREIL
ER, 145 Clark-et.

TOR SALE 2002 61,500. 42,000. AND 23,000 MORT. Of Introduction, wost of otes, state, and the life, is the late of the late of

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. CARRIAGE AND SIGN PAINTING WANTED IN exchange for a first-class sewing-machine. A. W. PERCY & CO., 8 and White-st., un-stairs.

FOR SALE-OR RECHANGE-FOUR GOOD HORset. JOHN M. SECRIST, 120 Clark-st., Recm 5. sea. JOHN M. SECRIST, To Clarkett, Room t.

POR SALE—A GOOD BAY HORSE, 19 YEARS
old; owner has no use for him, as he is esting his head
off; must be sold to-day by 13 o'clock. 620 West Lake-st.

POR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK MARB M.5.

Phands high, sound and kind, 6 years old, fine
driver and a good asddle mare; also one work horse,
weight 1,400. Stable 501 West Lake-st.

POR SALE—SLEIGHRS, SIE.16HS—1 TWO-SEATED,
only run a short time, for half price. Also a few
way the season of the season COOD COVERED GROCERY WAGON, HORSE, and harnoss for sale for \$300. PAMPEREAU, 60

Lewis Clark will, OPEN HIS NEW BOARDING and livery barn on Feb. 2, 44 No. 196 Fourth av. AGENTS WANTED. A GRNTS WANTED—SE WING MACHINE AGENTS
A wanted through the Northwest and South for a new
shuttle or lock-sticch sewing machine; territory given to
responsible parties. Address? C. C. TODD, Toronte,
Canada.

A GENTS WANTED—ETTHER SEX. FOR NEW,
A Increative husiness. Circular free. Sample if desired,
Louis.

BOHINSON & CO., 1022 Washington.ev., St.
Louis. Gent's Wanted Every State of the Wo-American make 28 to 230 per day selling our articles useful everywhere; something good and new; sells on sight. For ontic incless 61 to J. A. BROWN & Co., Ohiob House, Twenty second and State-ets., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

#00 WALNUT AND TERRY PARLOR SUIT good as now for \$6.5 fine pinos for \$100, spin-ring-machine, cost \$70, for \$5. Residence 55 kg swing-meaning, cos of a gar-gan-av.

FUERITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOOPS, AND MEE-chandise of every description at anction Wednesday and Saturday and at private sale at manufacturery prices. WILLIES, LONG & CO., Anctionsers, He and 19 and CITT REAL ESTATE

COR SALE-BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL-ESTATE

Engan av., none tan to the count in A No. 1 seighborhood, accessable to themselve, \$20,000.

States of Surial feet, near English down, States of Surial feet, near English down, States of Surial feet, near English down, States of Surial feet, near House, and the surial feet, near Lower, Surial feet, near Lower, fourth of Warren-va., Surial feet, near Lower, the down, balance monthly.

Warren-va., Surial feet, near Lowritt of Lakesia, bosse and deep to near Ann.

AUSTIN.

Pine st., corner of Chestmut, Surial feet, Marken-va., corner Fifty fifthest, 100-101 feet; has three fronts; very desirable.

TOB SALE-ON THE AVENUES—
First-class markle-front house corner Indians ov. and Sitteenth-st., and Sitteenth-st., hardwood finish, offered cheap, Marble front house on Michigan-av., north of Righteenth-st., hardwood finish, offered cheap, Marble front house on Michigan-av., morth of Righteenth-st., hardwood finish, offered cheap, Marble front house No. 60 Michigan-av., Two-story and Fronch roof marble front house No. 104 Prairie-av., with fine hara; price, \$17,000.

An elegant double house on West Washington-st. 51 a bargain.

A. J. AVERREIA.

Real metale Office, 18 Dearborn-St., Henére Block.

FOR SALE SSI WEST INDIAMA-ST., TWO-STORY house and lot Sakilf feet, only \$1,500; very cheap. Taylor-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sta., lots Sx 188 feet; only \$1,000, 4 cash.

Ogden-av., lots Sxills feet, near Western-av., \$1,000. Adams-st., 60;185 foet, wast of Ashland-av., \$1,000. Adams-st., 60;185 foet, wast of Ashland-av., \$1,000. State-st., between Filty-first and Filty-second-sts., 60-foot jet, with 8-reem epitage and harm.

5 acres in Harding's Subdivision, near Central Park; very cheap.

E. C. COLE & Co., 188 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-CORNER LOTS ON THE AVENUES nd-st. 100 feet southwest corner Michigan-av. and Thirty

Sallost.

POR SALE-LOTS IN SIDWRLUS ADDITION—
I Northeast corner Fifty-minth and Haisted-ate; size,
six 192, title neefact; sharted furnished with such tot; will
be sold on easy terms. GEO. H. & T. F. ANDREWS, 182
LaSalle-st.

POR SALE—FORTY LOTS ON TWENTY-SECOND,
I Moors, and Ambrose-sts., between Leavitt and Campbell, near Size Island-av. and McCornick's resper works.
Lots on Moores and Ambrose, 57, 500. Lette on Twentysecond-st., 81, 100. Also, siz new cottages on Ambrosest., in this subdivision, price 81, 600. Easy terms. Title
perfect. E. R. HORD, & Lesalle-st.

DOR SALE—Scrift FERT. EAST FRONT. ON perfect. K. R. HORD, S. LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Strile FRET. EAST FRONT, ON State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, on easy tenne. THOS. A. HILL, SI Destrocrass.

POR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—A valuable jot within 50 feet of the corner of Lasalle and Monroe-sts. Will take property on the avenues, south of city limits, or choice acre trees in part pay. MATSON HILL, 10 and 10 Destrocrass.

POR SALE—1-STORY AND BAREMENT BRICK INC. ACC., near Twenty-fourthest. YOUNG INC. WENDLY, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 5 and 5 Bryan Block. A SEWBURY, Real Estate Agusts, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

NOR SALE—A TIRST-GLASS FRAME HOUSE, with unfinished besement Grick), fronting cast on the control of the control Salle-sia.

FOR SALE-CORNER LOT ON SOUTH DEAR-born-sis, only \$300; terms easy. Here is a chance to make a small but paying investment. RICE & CAD-WALL, 71 Dearborn-sis, Heome 19 and 20. WELL, II Destroys et., Heoms 19 and 20.

FOR SALES—BY RERE, DAVISON & WELCH,
Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 16 LaStallock.
26 acres in Sec. 11, 28, 16. This lead is on Fifty-distribution of city limits, and will pay 150 per cent in and
division.
160 acges in Sec. 16, 28, 14, on Sixty-third-st.
160 acges in Sec. 2, 27, 13, on line of Illinois River
Railroad.

tractive and desirable residence property south of eight limits. The estention of fellow-brokers is respectfully called to this property. J. ESALAS WARREN, is Chamber of Commerce. DOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BUILDING LOTS ON The North Side on Dearborn, Ohio, Ontario, Eric, Hu-ron and LaSalie-sts. MEAD & COR, 183 LaSalie-st. ron and LaSalle-sts. MEAD & COR, IS LaSalle-st.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTerr-sav. Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av.
Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might
turnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 125 South
Clark-st., in bank.

TOR SALE—82 on LESS THAN COST. NEW BRICK
house, No. 60 West Tyler-st., mear Ashhand-av. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

TOR SALE—50 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND—
d by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirtynighth-sts., Twe year's time, 6 per cent. Apply to the
owner, ALBERT CRANE, 115 Monroe-st. FOR SALE-CHEAP-LOT IN FERT FRONT BY TO feet deep on either elde of my residence, 44 West Admarst., fronting on Jefferson Park; the most beauti-tal location for a residence in Chicago. Office 48 South Danal-st.

ate-priced house and lot in good location. V S, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 3-STORY AND I basements brick residence, 128 Wabsath-sv. Apply to cowner, on premises.

FOR SALE—HOURES—NO. 624 WEST MONROE-ST., I story well-front, basement, and French roof, with all modern improvements, by S by 13 to alley. Also, 2 lots, No. 626 West Monroe-st., 2004 3-story house and barn. I shall sell one of these two places before the light of this month, if I can get an offer, on very easy farms. The price is with the purchaser. Apply to J. H. ERAY-NAID, 636 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 29 WEST VAN BUREN-1 st., easted Huppe, 17 rooms; everything in prime order; cheapy: a introduce investment. I. M. P.KASE, "Star Line" office, porthwest corner Randolph and La-Salle-sta. Salie-sts.

FOR SALE-DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A brick house on the North Side near Limoin Park! If so, now is the time don't miss it the owner must have money, and will, if low prices will bring it. EIGH & GADWELL, 71 Dearborn-st., Roems 19 and 20. TOR SALE\_TWO LOTS WORTH 22, 40 FOR 22,000, T 2500 cash, 4500 in 1 part, 24,000 in two pears; boautini lossition, good improvements around them, and care convenient. RICE & CADWELL, 71 Dearborn-at., Rooms 9 and 30. reminit. RICE & CADWELL, TI Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 29.

FOR BALE—CORNEE LOT ON FIFTY-SECOND—18.1. only \$50; go and see it. RICE & CADWELL, II Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 29.

FOR SALE—ON WEST WASMINOTON-ST., EAST of California-av., 8th feet front, rury cheap. House and lot on Madison-st., same locality. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., ISI LASalie-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH, MOXISI I feet, near Forty-sixth-st. This will be wold at a decided bargain if taken soon. GEO. A EMERY, 184 La-Salie-st. Seconer. Calimentary, 184 La-Salie-st. Seconer. Calimentary, 185 La-Salie-st. Seconer. 185 La-Salie-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—ONE FOURTH INTEREST IN 1.00 for across of land in Misseuri, with eight well-developed judd mines thereon; all sear railroad. A party with eight releisn teach acar go in on the ground floor. A large profit is carriant; the unit object in solling is to meet approaching the search of the s SEWING MACHINES

A 695 BRAND NEW, IMPROVED WILLOOX & Glibs family sewing snashine, has all sitsohnents, astension lead, sower, and drawers, price EE. A splendid Wheeler & Wilson, cert gril, for all. Residence of

PERSONAL - REMEMBER THAT WHICH IS De. MATHEW AND MADAM MATNARD, SUS-

Registressiers Emilers. Trains thereby saw the easistable the delightful and growing abundant towns of Antitin. Historiand. One Park, and Brug Form. Moitrees and Saywood are situated on a fright stige, or
table land, if feet above the level of the lake, dividing the
waters flowing cast into Lake Michigan and was into
the Mississippi River, and there cannot be a more
seatiful location. For have already three churches,
seatiful park, in the location of the lake of the
ground, and the location of the location of the
grounds, pure six, diversitied cenour, and a boautiful
park, with roving and hunting grounds. The park is of
uneven ground, with native leves; has two artificial
lakes, is provided with various means of anusement, with music-stand, results bridges, walk and
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will place you in the business centre of Chicage, and much
quicker than were you residing on Thirtieth-st. Ashland-as-r, so I kneeds the Park, and resident of terribols, and
your accessibility is such that 30 minutes
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will place you in the business centre of Chicage, and much
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ride in a nicely-heated passenger car and 13% cents fare
will place you in the business centre of the conmore deverse. The property of the conmore deverse of the conmore of the park of the co FOR SALE LOTS RICCES, AND ACRES NEAR
C. S. N. W. Oar Shops and Central Park; choice
property at low prices and on easy terms. West Chicago
Land Co., 13 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE-CHOICE PACKING-HOUSE PROPenty at Union Stock | Yards. We are sole senuis for
Packers' Additions. JAS. B., GOODMAN & CO., 13
Dearborn-st. Por Sale—BARGAINS IN LOTS, BLOCKS, AND Series, chesp lots just west of city limits near car thops at Central Park; abstracts given and monthly par-sute takes. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., T Dear-POR SALE - RIGLEWOOD - BUSINESS PROPER IV on State-st, splendid location for greenry, hard-sace, or formend some property of the state of this property. HULBURD & UO. 38 La-sallest. Sallost.

FOR SALE—A BARE CHANCE FOR A YOUN
man—We have two choice baces thocks at Clyd
already subdivided and addresslic built, that can be bought with small cash payments; and four released sold can be retailed at 10 per clear profits. STORES WARE, 81 Washingtonest.

solid can be retailed at 100 per elect profit. STORRS & WARE, S Washingtonest.

POR SALE—SI ACRES NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL to so Mock Island Railroad; splendid chance for and circuiston, adjoining depot. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Soon 3 Telestone onice.

TOR SALE—FOR 85,60; AN INTEREST CAN EET had in a piece of sire property that will pay a large profit; owner is not able to carry, and will give a case chance. STORRS & WARE, 5; Washington-st.

To state—FOR SALE—FOR 85,60; AN INTEREST CAN EET had in a piece of sire property that will pay a large profit; owner is not able to carry, and will give a case chance. STORRS & WARE, 5; Washington-st.

To state—FOR SALE—FOR CAN CONTROL OF STORMS AND ALL IT investment, one that will pay you ist per cent, or if you want agood let to build on, don't fail to get one of those beautiful Englewood lots; they are only lik blocks from the depot, the sidewalk runs from them to the depot, and the water-pipe will be laid this spring within one block of them. Fries \$600, one-third cash. Rifor & CADWRILL, IT Dearborn-st., Rooms Band 20.

TOR SALE—KNGLKWOOD—FIVE ACRES ON THE TOUR SALE—KNGLKWOOD—FIVE ACRES ON THE SALE-SALE—SALES. Sallost.

FOR SALE—ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON HOUSE.

I Either 5, 16, 25, or 40 acres in N. W. M See. II, 25, 13 isrs both sides Archer-4v.; terms long and favorable GEO. H. 4 T. F. ANDRIWS, No. 185 LaSalles-st.

DROKERS | BROKERS | -I WART TO SKIL CHIDROKERS | BROKERS | BROKERS | BROKERS |
DROKERS | BROKERS | WEST MADISON-ST.
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DROKERS |
D CASH PAID FOR CITY VOUCHERS AT ME WEST U Lake-st. TOR SALE-\$1, 100 40 DAYS. \$200 50 DAYS. \$200 5 I months, secured by trust deed. JOHN M. SEORIST ISC Clarket., Room 5 ITOR SALE-GOOD FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL Cotate in the city and suburbs, and a large list of tepproved and unimproved city property also land by the here. G. S. HUBBARD, JE., Real State Agunt, 188 Washington. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CHAY.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CHAY.

Money TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

ROOM IS, 18. LASAILS-St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

LE DONG, Stc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 10 Kan
delph-st., near Clark. Established 186.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

LOAD, SUMS OF SERE to chasp. Or TUNNI
LUIF, 12 South Clark-st., up-stains.

TO LOAN. SUMS OF 85,00 TO 210,000 CASH IN

hand, on inside property. Loans closed at once. J.

MILYON GLIVER, Room 2, 125 Mouros-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SHORT TIME ON REAL TO LOAN-MONEY ON SHORT TIME ON REAL estate collaterals, etc., and secured paper discounted L. R. CARSWELL, 18 East Madison-st. TO LOAN-MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY REA estate, 3 or 5 years, in sums of \$5,000 and upwards. H. BISSELL, 46 Bryan Block. TO LOAN-MONEY IN SMALL SUMS ON ANY good security. THUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West 10 LOAN—IN SUMS OF \$1,500 TO \$5,000 ON CITY inriest. Improved real estate, as Union Trust Company, 138 Clarkest.

WANTED—940,000 IN ONE SUM FOR 8 OR 16 years at 10 per cent, spin-t-amnually. Ample secrety on inside property. FREDEC. C. INGALLS, 139 Bear-born-4i.

WANTED—850,000 RAOH OF HOME SIRE AND Germania policies. Call as Room 1 Methodist Church Block, between 12 and 20 colock. S. SREELEMAN.

\$7.500 -86,000, 810,000, TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real entacts for 5 years. Methodists commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

\$10.000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON IMPROV.

\$10.000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON IMPROV.

\$10.000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON IMPROV.

\$10.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL

\$30.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL state security only. Inquire at Room 8 Washington-st. WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH OF Twenty-fifth-st., south of Lincoln Park, and east of State-st., for cash, and cheep at \$5,000 or less. Address E M, Tribuna editos. E 34. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT BETWEEN
Madison and Harrison sta., west of Throughest, prices not to account 55,50°; long time, easy payments, and low interpol. Address T9, Tribune office.

LOST AND POUND.

TOUND ON THE SID INST., A BAY MARE AND Open bugger. The owner, can have the same by moving property and paying charges. Apply to JAMES MC-NULTY, So West Taylor-st.

TOUND—A MEANS BY WHICH A MAN CAN present his horse from being stolen while hitched.

Particulars by addressing 5 it. Tribons office.

TOUND—A PURSE. THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by carefully describing the parts and contents, and poping for advertisement. Address The Tribons of the parts of the nas office.

LOST AT OP BETWREN MCVIORER'S THEA

LOST AT OP BETWREN MCVIORER'S THEA

glore buttons. A liberal reward will be said for it

un of the same. J. T. MOCORD, its Dearbornes.

OST A STRIPKO BORR, MONDAY AFTERNO

on Michigarder. The finder will be liberally res

of by returning to Wabasher. master, come? I orth-st.

TOLEN-ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, FRE. I.

TOLEN-ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, FRE. I.

Throw mars, about 14½ hands high, spavins on hig,

common plant plant open buggy, cloth-softend sakes, top of seat and back and of box marred, flegor ching-weight, old leasther whip, and dark-color me-blanket. The finder shall be satisfactorily refer. Address S. S. JONES, 19 East Adams-sicony, by felegraph or letter.

WANTED-MALE HELP Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.
WANTED-BY A LEADING HOUSE IN THE
trade, experienced salesmanth solling silk twist, etc.

WATER A FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF and and and door manufactor; hose but first-clean manufactor; hose but first-clean manufactor; hose but first-clean manufactor; hose but first-clean manufactor; hose door of the land. O, or W. J. HANSON, early of Richests & Maron land. O, or W. J. HANSON, early of Richests & Maron land. O, or W. J. HANSON, early of Richests & Maron land. O, or W. J. HANSON, early of Richests & Maron land. O, or W. J. HANSON, early of Richests & Maron land. O, or W. J. HANSON, early of Richests & Maron land. WANTED—A PEW MORE FIRST-CLASS NON-Union printers. Apply to 0, 0, HELEON, Barnes House, between 5 and the th., or 1 to 4 p. m. WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN 70 DO UN pairing and sell goods in shoe store; one who can speak German preferred. Inquire at 20 Cottage

Address, stating presents or foresees occupation, B 83, Tribne office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF FIRM-CLASS ABIL.

Way for the most magnificent flustrated work ever produced in this constant.

MANTED—CARPET HALBEMAN, ONE WHO UNdevitands also superior to the state of the state

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WANTED—ARPET HALBEMAN, ONE WHO UNdevitands also superior to the state of willing to work.

Apply with best refused to the state of willing to work.

Apply with best refused to the state of willing to work.

Apply with best refused to the state of the state

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG.

WANTED—MEN AT 1B HAST MADISON-ST. TO

sell Kriff-Sharpeners. Starch Polish, and B fastselling articles. Onlike, 8t to 8to.

WASTED—A RELIABLE FARNER AND GARD.

Work, with wife on place user city, this indevatual

care of horses; thorough weekers, standy and reliable. One

have a good house at once. Apply, with references, at

III and III South Water-st.

WANTED—GOOD. RELIABLE FARNER AND CARD.

WANTED—GOOD. RELIABLE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

Block.

WANTED—DRIVKES FOR BRINK'S CITY EXpress. 39 Bandolphest.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED PRIVAICIAN, WITH
PRESTICAL CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTROL

PRESTICAL CONTROL OF CONTROL

WANTED—THIS DAY, 35 AGENTS, MALE OR

Jennals, with from \$1 to \$61, to cell the best selling \$5
cont articles in America. Room \$5, 16 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS
who understands canvasting; will pay moderate ma
ser. Address \$7 58. Thisms of the control of the WANTED A BOY TO WAIT ON TABLE AND D

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY The day week, or month, at St. Etmo, St and St Deur-sours-et. Charges reasonable. Offer, Room H. To RENT-TWO BLEGANT BOOMS, SUITABLE To light housekeeping: modern conveniences; fur-nished or unfurnished. Inquire of W. T. AKINS, M. D., art State-st. D., 57 State st.

TO RENT-FIVE ROOMS, WATER IN RITCHEN, 1813; I hopse on May-st., 38, of 4 rooms, 810; I rooms and 4 rooms sheep, Apply at 18 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FOR one or two pursues, 4 furnished room, at 58 West Washington-st. Address 7 S., Tribuns office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can find good rooms in private family at 110 South Green, st., near Mouroe. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BOOM chespest in the city-by the day or month. IS R Madison-st., Room 63. TO RENT-THREE NICE FRONT ROOMS TO A family without shildren. Apply for three days at he wabababay.

TO RENT-RIEGANTIT FURNISHED ROOMS. TO RENT-RIEGANTIT FURNISHED ROOMS. To the St. Jolies European Hotel. IN Deartoon-of. At the St. Jolies European Hotel. IN Deartoon-of. To RENT-RIEGANTIC RENT BOOM TOWN HOLLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM I for lady and gentlemen or two dingle men. Terms low. 30 Sedgrataket. South of Division.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH closes; also a large side room, at 164 East Madison-ot. To RENT-TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN I or greatlemen and wife a comfortably furnished room in private house. Call at 118 South Green-ot.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITH-only board for two; also day boarders accommodated at SM Wabashar.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE OFFICES AT REASONable rates in Messrs. Fellerton & King's building,
corner of Dearborn-st. Apply at 8t Dearborn-st., Room &
Miscellaneous.
TO RENT - BASEMENT UNDER THE GAULT
House. Inquire st offer of mass.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT OHRAP A FIRST CLASS BRICK Tous, furnished. Apply at 6 Aberdeen st.
TO RENT STORY AND BASKMENT FRAME I dwellings No. 1870 and 1078 Wabsshev. Inquire at 100 Wabsshev. Ovellings No. 1870 and 1978 Wabash-av. Inquire at 1972 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-HOUSE SO FULTON-ST., SIX LARGE well-finished rooms, with elects, panier, water, and gas cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT-A BRICK HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS ON I the northeast corner of throop and Van Bures-siz. Inquire at 187 throops.

TO RENT-A COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, IN EXCELLING ROOMS ON I ten order, minuter kitchen and have; at 35 West Monroe-st. TO RENT-CHEAP-NO. 29 NORTH STATE-ST.—

-- cory and hasement brick, Feccine, eloute, \$40 cl.

modern importments; is complete order. ELLIOTT
ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearboards.

WANTED-TO RENT. W ANTED TO RENT.-BY A GRETTLEMAN AN UN-turnished foom with closel in a private family con-ventent to West Madison and Sangamon-sts. Terms must be moderate. Address X & Tribune office. W ANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfarmiohed: if furnished will buy furnitue, if all the state of t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A DRUGGIST WITH A \$10,000. Une of the best located first-class drug stores in Louisvilla, Ky, for male, Old stend, needy fitted, doing a good business. Proprietor's health fating. Address, with real name and reference. JAMES BOLAND, is Clark-st. AN OLD ESPABLISHED AND WRILL-LOCATED stove, tin, and hardware stand, with stock and fixtures for sale on sees terms. Implies on premises, 59 State-ds., Oldeage, MI.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE; SELIA AT A large profit; e chance to make a fortuse. Apply at Humboldt House, 19 North Clark-st. C. WIGGERS. A GOOD ESTABLISHED OFFICE BUSINESS ON A Milwankes are for sale, with house on leased lot and horse and biggy and large connection. Will bear the strictest investigation. Linguist a Dalidow, 193 Dearefrictors investigation. LINGLE & DARLOW, IM Dear-bournet. Agents for couper.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

A RAUNDRY FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

By English and Couper of the Couper of the progress, 20 Englished, West Side. NURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A RESTAU-rant for sale cheap, and restaurant to sant. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room is Major Block. DAVENPORT, Rossmin Major Block.

HOTEL FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANGE FOR PARties wiching to caugage in Rotal business; house
newly turnished and doing a good business. For partiaslars apply to T. C. JOHNSTONE, Johnstone House,
surner of Madison and Despiates—ste.

HARDWARE—OLD-ESTARLISHED HARDWARE
We of the sale. No Steels—st., Uniting.

PARE CHANGE TO MARE MONRY—FOR SALE
to exchange, 4-cra mill is geod order, closing a large
house business. Address C. R. ERDINU, Morris, III.

SONE RPLEIDID PAYING GROCHET ANDOTHER.

Stores for sale and signature. Mostly the opening. Apply of KTHBALL & CO. N. I. Methodist Church Block.

\$500 AND A GOOD KAN CAN TAKE MY HALLP
paying \$6,00 a year. 10 Labellows. Seem S.

\$1,000 SEADY CASH BUYE & ... SEURINERS;
crade; best investment out. 5 Labellows. Seem S.

\$5,000 FOR THE WHOLE & SO FOR HALP—
to coal, introduces, \$5,00. No. 16 Labellows. Seem S.

INFORMATION WASTED OF RUPHARL AND John Galleran, Their sector and brother Joseph are in

WANTED AN INTELLIGRATE GIRL TO!)
Fact: sewing and second-work in private family at the
Part: seawing the seconds Wheeler & Whisen machi
poly to its. DOTTEN, in South Canal-st. W ANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL (GERMAN OR STREET) AND GENERAL WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL (GERMAN OR Swede) for general housework; one who understands cooking, and can come well recommended, will receive good wages by applying at 160 houghts place.

WANTED—AT NO MONROE-ST., GOOD, STRONG circ for general housework in a small private family; good wages given be a first-class girl.

WANTED—A RRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRL, 18 OR 14 years old, to take care of child; wages, 31 per week. Apply at @ Throop-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GREMAN MILL; TO do kitchen work, at @ South Pooris—s.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; one who wants good home more than high wages. Apply to HOLMES, 178 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, TWO WANTED-BY A GERMAN PAMILY, TWO girls, one to cock, wesk and from; the other for second-work and to take care of shifteen. Inquire is No. 20 kitteenth-st.

WANTED-A HOTEL CHAMBERMAID WHO HAS had experience in the work at Clarendon House, North Clark-st., occurs Contacto. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL, ONE WHO
thoroughly understands cooking and general house
work. Apply at 266 West Monroe-ot. WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, ONE Who is used to the same of children. Call as 177 Twenty-fifth-st. References required.
WANTED—A COOD GREMAN GIRL, ONE WHO MANTED—A GOOD GREMAN GIRL, ONE WHO Call as Bigisteenth-st., between Michigan and includent are. WANTED-A SERVANT GIRL TO DO GEN'S work for four in family. Any nationality of irish; apply at No. 23 Wort Washington-st. Seamstresses.

WANTED-S EXPERIENCED NECK-TIE MAKera Apply immediately. SOOTT, OUTTER A
CROSSETTE, 30 Mation at.

WANTED - SEWING-GIRLS AND MACHINE
operators. 25 State-st. J. A. PARKSON. WANTED-A GOOD OFFINAN NURSE GIBL Apply at M Calumet-v. WANTED-A WET-NURSE FOR A CHILD months old. Inquire immediately, 807 wab ash av. HOUSEKEEPER - AN ADLE
WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER - AN ADLE
competent woman to take charge and de the
housework of a small family. Apply at No. 5 W
Park, near Douglas-place. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeepers, Clarks, &c.,

"ATION WANTED AS BOOKKEEPER
respondent or traveling salesman, by a grant of the salesman of the sal ITT ATION WANTED—TO HARDWARE MINN-is years' experience in all branches; salary not es on an objectes employment, Address IEON, Tribuna Trades. entier desires to energy with a good house; best of niersness. Address X. LOWS, C Oneide-et. Milwan. TOTAL TOTAL

THUATION WANTED BY A TOUNG MAN (1 man) in some kind of supplyment after 7 doors onkeeping or copying preferred. Address Fig. 18 office. ITUATIONS WANTED-PEMAL CITUATION WANTED—BY A COM clish girl, in a first-class family, h is fight housework. Apply or address is Kel CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWED do second work; or will do general mail Amperican Isality. Apply at 87 Ob FOR SALE—TWO CORNER LOTS. MAIS FEET

The sale of the s

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT Diring one to do first and the other second work. Apply at 31 Milwaukee-av. Scool, wash, and iron, or general housework. Please oall at 12 Olyboura-w.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE IN WANT OF A good German girl for general housework or escenarios, and the services by addressing or calling at 168 States-6, apetater.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL. TO DO GEN, in the rear, down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HOULEH GIRL. O do dising events and private family. Call or address these call housework; with reference work, or used for each housework as mand private family. Call or address this L., SE West Adamses.

SITUATION WANTED—AN GHAMBERMAID, BY an experiment girl, editor in hotel, bearding-house, or private family. Carl or reference. Call or address, tunedlately, Brithsten—By TWO GIRLS, ONE AB nurse ar second girl, the other to de plain cooking, pash, and iron. Please call at 82 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOMPSTETEY ENglish girl to cook, usah, and fron in a first-class family. Please call at 68 Arnold-st., in the rear.

Murace.

Nursec.

Nur Housekespers.

Housekespers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN REDUCATED LAD!

with best of references, designes charge of a house exchange for board; widower's preferred. Address Thribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER; AS a reason description of the a society of the second sense county to know how to keep house and make it home-like; references furnished if Sectord; mobieston to country. Address MER. O. JOHNSON, Canton, O. Cintua, O.

Cirtuation Wanted-By a Model-ager

American indy (a widow) as househeader, nume, or
seamstress. Can be seen or adversed as less westerness.

Mrs. G. S. R.

Cirtuation Wanted-By an American American

y with a child, as housekeeper in some guntleman
family. Wages not or much of an object as a comfortable hours. He objections to the country. Address 17

100 yanks-ay. Employment Agencies.
SITUATION WANTED PARILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office. 80 Milwaylor-sv.

THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS. DEST CARINET ORGAN IN THE WORLD. FIRST, Dryemium at Vienna. 1272. Excels all other in quality and durability. Friese lower than anyothers. Organizated with privilege of purchase by installments. Prices, gas to \$1,000. Catalogues with prices and ful description anot free. MASON 8 HABLIN ORGAN. O.C., & and S Adams-et.

A BARGAIN—BAOON 8 RAVEN PLANOPORTE. A BILLIAN COUNTY, and S Adams-et.

ORGOICE PLANOS O BURT AND A COMMITTED COUNTY. P. CHATVIELD, its Labelle of presence of the Control of the Company of the Company of the Control of the Contro

TO GROCERS AND HOTEL MIN-VS HA
To barrels A I pickle of or sale of a discount from a
yalue. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioners, 6 THE HORST PRICE PAID FOR GAST-OFst Order by mail premptly attended to.

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but composes to manufacturing family based in the
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Farmers' Financial Propositions Before the lowa Legislature.

Two United States Senators Elected from Mississippi,

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE GRAHAM LIQUOR LAW.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—Numerous large ADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.—Numerous large ned remonstrances against the repeal or mod ation of the Graham Liquor law were pr ted in each House to-day. The Assembly, b ote of 39 to 46, refused to table the Senat a vote of 39 to 46, refused to table the Senate resolution calling on the Governor to specify what, in his opinion, were the obnoxious provisions of the Graham law referred to in his annual message, and how it could be so amended that it would not be an arbitrary interference with the rights of the people, and then, by a vote of 49 to 36, referred it to the Judiciary Commit-

The legislative reformers had a joint caucus to-ight to consider action in regard to the Graham aquor law, which did not adjourn till nearly 10 o'clock. More diversity of views were devel-oped than anticipated, and the liquor men found they could not have things their own way, and came near participating a crisis by their de-mands. An adjournment was taken to Thurs-day evening, and leading Reformers are endeavg to harmonize their views, with good pro-

SENATE.

tesolutions were offered in favor of the Niag-Falls ship-canal; and requesting the Comtee on State Affairs to inquire into the extinct of publishing the report of the geologisurvey of the State last year; also, whether law arthorizing said survey ought not to be said.

mail. BAILBOAD LEGISLATION.

several bills were introduced making every coad company operating within this State of or all damages sustained to any of its its or employes from the carelessness or igence of any other agents or employes of company.

Two bills were introduced to authorize the Directors or Warden of the State Prison to ease the labor of convicts by conmacts, bids to specify the amount alwed each convict, and to be for the entire or
ally for a portion of the convicts; also, reguting their treatment.

only for a portion of the convicts; also, regulating their treatment.

Other bills were introduced to investigate the books and records of the Judge of Probate; providing that neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to be a witness against each other, but may be for each other; enacting town licenses for anctioneers at \$25; authorizing County Boards to instruct the Treasurer not to receive bids for delinquent lands, but to hid them in for the county; making holders of bank shares individually liable for the par value of their stock, and providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner to examine the affairs of banks and report thereon; granting such lands to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line Railway Company as may be applicable to gaid railway, providing that the road shall be built at the rate of twenty miles per year from Geneva northward, and providing that railroad, express, and telegraph stations shall bear the same name as the city or village where they are located; fixing the capacity of apple, pear, and potato barrels at 100 quarts, dry measure; requiring delinquent tax lists to be published in the county where said lands are situated, in a newspaper published regularly and continuously in the English language for one year.

BULLS WERE PASSED

orly and continuously in the English lander one year.

RILLE WEEE PASSED

mit to a vote of the people an amendment of Constitution limiting city and town indees; sud to fix the salaries at \$3,500 a of the Secretary of State. Treasurer, and

riding for the appointment of Fire Wardens nincorporated villages; providing that when learing has been denied in the Supreme t, the prevailing party may tax attorney's or \$25 to \$100.

Ill for the repeal of the Registry law was in to a third reading.

IOWA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

Due Moines, Is., Feb. 3.—There was a heated

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

Das Monnes, Is., Feb. 3.—There was a heated discussion in the House to-day on a bill to amend the Insurance laws of the State so as to allow foreign companies to April 1 to file their statements. There seems to be no particular objection to the measure, but the fear that something might be subjected that was against the policy of protection made the farmers ask for time, and accordingly consideration was post-poned till Thursday.

Anyourneem.

The House tabled the Senate resolution to adjourn Feb. 26, which means that the House is desirons of doing all needed legislation.

The Senate resolution that no bills shall be introduced except by committees after the 10th was tabled. It was suspected that this was a nove on the part of the Senate to prevent legislation on certain important questions.

RALIGIOD LEGISLATION.

Several attempts were made to get on resilroad legislation, but the committees were not ready to report, and it is feared that the subject will be delayed to the last days of the assesson, and thus be practically defeated.

THEFERANCE BILL.

The Committee on Intemperance will report a bill against the manufacture of wine and beer, and a struggle is shead, with the chances in favor of the passage of such a bill.

[The the Associated Press.]

DES MOINES, Is., Feb. 2.—In the Senate, a pention was presented asking the establishment of a State Normal School, or the conversion of the Agricultural College into a normal academy.

Bills were introduced for taxing express and telegraph companies the same as individuals; for requiring Boards of Supervisors to count all cames, and make a statement of the same noter the penalty for a violation; for compaling informants against liquor sellers to give bonds for appearance in court.

Commants against liquor sellers to give bonds for appearance in court.

Resolutions were adopted instructing Iowa Congressmen to work for the repeal of the law revolding for looking up 5 per cent of the National Bank circulation in the Treasury, and all f the reserve in their own vanits.

A resolution was adopted for investigating the fill passed by the Fourteenth General Assembly

the preservation of the funds of the itutions, which was not presented to mor for his signature, and did not be-

mittee.

TRANSFORTATION.

The House Committee on Railroads recommends bill providing for the construction of a railroad from the seaboard to Council Bluffs.

MINICELLANDOUS.

Several bills extending the time to Life Insurance companies for making a report.

Certain other provisions were made the special order for Thursday morning.

The House refused concurrence in the Senate resolution to adjourn sine die Feb. 26, also to take a recess. The impression prevails that the Legislature will adjourn about March 10.

The Investigation Commission on the Agricultural College organized to-day, and will proceed immediately to the work of investigation.

MISSISSIPPI.

Memoria, Teun, Feb. 3.—The Appeal's Jackson, Miss., special says: In the Senatorial contest to-day all opposition was withdrawn, leaving the race to the Republican nominees.—B. K. Brace, colored, for the long term, and H. R. Pease, late Superintendent of Education, for the short term, who were elected on the first ballot. The contested case between Graffing and Sherley, from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District was decided for Sherley, who was seated.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—In the House, this afternoon, House bills were passed so amending the School law as to provide that certificates may be issued to teachers to teach special studies, and to make Sec. 96 of the old law apply to cities; to authorize fine and imprisonment for adulteration of milk; providing that the district clerks shall give note by posting up notices of the day and hour for the election of School-Directors.

FIRES.

At Memphis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3.—About 10 o'clock tonight the car-shops of the Memphis & Louisville
Bailroad were fired by an incendiary named Me-

Bailroad were fired by an incendiary named McCarty, who was caught in the act by an employe named Dennis, who was shot at seven times by McCarty, none of the shots taking effect however. Dennis then fired once, wounding McCarty, who escaped. The shops, with three passenger coaches and a number of freight cars and three locomotives, were nearly destroyed. The loss is between \$70,000 and \$80,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—The Memphis & Louisville Railroad Company's machine-shops, in the northern suburbs of the city, were entirely consumed by fire at 7 o'clock to-night, together with five locomotives, seven cars, and all the machinery. Various reports are in circulation with reference to the origin of the fire. The most plausible one is that a boy attempted to kindle a fire in the caboose with coal-oil, which became ignited, and the boy dropped the can. The loss is estimated at \$130,000; no insurance. By the fire 520 men have been thrown out of employment. The building burned was a temporary wooden structure.

At Providence, R. I.

Providence, B. I., Feb. 3.—A fire in Allen's Print Works, to-night, destroyed the calendering and steam-dying buildings. Loss, \$70,000 to \$100,000. Insurance, \$71,000.

The loss on the mill and machinery burned in Millville, this morning, is \$125,000; insured for \$103,000. On stock, \$100,000; insured for \$71,000. At Providence, R. I.

HAMILTON, Can., Feb. 3.—During last night attempts were made to burn various churches in this city. In the Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Centenary Churches, the books, seats, etc., were piled together and set on fire, but burned out without damage to the buildings. St. Andrew's Church was, however, more unfortunate, being almost ruined. An incendiary also Etempted, unsuccessfully, to set fire to the office of William Rourk, a lumber dealer.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 31.—As the Eastern-bound train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, was passing Charlestown, Coles County, at about 5 a. m. to-day, some one of the passengers observed that the large grain-slevator of Messra. Gage & Chilton was on fire. Conductor Golden stopped his train, backed it to the elevator, and, calling upon the passengers, led them in heroic efforts to subdue the flames. By a generous juse of the water in the tender of the locomotives, the elevator was saved from of the locomotives, the elevator was saved from destruction; and, after delaying his train for three-quarters of an hour, this model Conductor passed on his way, with a pleasant coneciouances of having nobly performed his duty. As the elevator stood some distance from the main portion of the town, the building and contents, but for the timely action of Conductor Golden, must have been a total loss. The fire was evidently started by some malicious person or persons, who are unknown.

DANVILLE.

Determined Raid on the Bum

Sectors.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Danville, Ill., Feb. 3.—The February term of the Circuit Court, Judge O. L. Davis presiding, opened here yesperday. The Regular, Petit, and Grand Juries were impaneled, and to-day the latter, who seem to bring all evil-doers, especially the rum-sellers who have been plying their nefarious traffic with a high hand among us lately, to grief, have already summoned 500 persons before them to answer whether or not they have purchased intoxicating liquors as a beverage since the new Liquor law went into effect. There is a general quaking among the vendors of the ardent. One is in jail, four have left for parts unknown, and the balance, who all own real estate here, will probably suffer the full penalty of the law.

CASUALTIES.

Rissor Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Feb. 3.—While a brakeman named Larken was coupling cars at Fredonia, on the Milwaukee & Northern Railway this forencon, his head was caught between timbers projecting over the ends of the cars and removed from his shoulders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 2.—As the Milwaukee passenger train vis Westerbown was approaching the city at 2:15 this afternoon at Dunning's Crossing, where there is a cut and curve, the engine struck a team, knocking it endwise, and dangerously injuring and maiming the owner, a man named Bradley, of Cottage Grove, Wis.

Two Men Burned to Death.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 3.—Smith's woolen mill, store and tenement, and a dwelling, in Millsville, Mass., were burned this morning. Two men were burned to death, and two were seriously burned.

Two Men Rum Over and Killed.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 3.—The Galion accommodation train, in backing out of the Union Depot this evening, ran over Charles Hitchcock, Assistant Depot Master, and his father, who were standing on the track talking together. The latter was almost instantly killed. The former had one hand cut off, and received severe injuries to his spine. His recovery is doubtful. The noise and smoke of a passing freight train prevented them from seeing or hearing the accommodation.

Bescued from a Barming Coal Mine.
WILLEMARRE, Pa., Feb. 3.—A fire in the Empire coal mine broke out yesterday in the mainway where the men were working, and where it was thought to have been subdued, and drove all the men out. Eighteen of them were hrough to the surface insensible from the effects of gas and suiphur, but recovered after being attended by a physician. The fire is worse than at any time during the six weeks which it has been burring.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Steamships Perriers, from New York, Caspian, from Portland, and Batavia, rom Boston, have strived out. New York, Feb. 3.—Arrived—Steamship Min-ssota, from Livetroed OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BOLLING-MILLS RESUME

FOREIGN.

The Conservatives Gain Largely in the English Elections.

Serious Rioting Reported at Several Polling-Places.

The Military Called Out in the City of London.

Archbishop Ledochowski Imprisoned by the German Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from a number of places report much excitement and some rioting at the elections to-day, especially in Bury, Lancaster, and Traice, Ireland. Robert Lowe, without opposition, has been elected to represent the London University.

The election in Greenwich is in progress. The return of Gladstone is thought sure.

A dispatch from that borough at 3:30 this afternoon says there have been a number of fights and much window-smashing at Liberal and Conservative meetings in the metropolitan districts. Last night addresses were made by the respective candidates. There was much disorder at each gathering. districts. Last high said and the respective candidates. There was much disorder at each gathering.

Samuel Morley and Rirman Daniel Hodgskon have been returned from Bristol,—both Liberals and members of the late Parliament. Of the members of the new Parliament, thus far chosen, the Conservatives have a majority

members of the new Parliament, thus far chosen, the Conservatives have a majority of 16.

The total number of members of Parliament elected or returned without opposition to day was \$1, of whom 27 were Conservatives and 18 Liberals. The Conservatives gained seats in Knariborough, Maldon, Petersfield, Scarborough, and Winchester. The Liberals gained two seats in Schrewsbury, and John Corbett, a Liberal, and Winchester. The Liberals gained two seats in Schrewsbury, and John Corbett, a Liberal, has defeated Sir John Hallington in Droitwith. At the last election Sir John had a majority of 187 over Corbett. The Home-Rule candidate has been elected in Kinsale. Mr. Childers has has been re-elected in Pontefract. The City of Inncoln, represented in the last Parliament by two Liberals, returns Col. Chaplin, Conservative, and Charles Zelly, one of the former members. The contest in this place was close and exciting, and attended by great disorder. A large mob at one time held possession of the streets. Attacks were made on the polling places; windows smashed, and an attempt made to set fire to a hotel. The military were called in and charged upon and dispersed the rioters. Further disturbances were feared, but at last secounts they had not been renewed, the declaration of the result of the election having tranquillizing effect on all parties.

Londox, Feb. 4—7 a. m.—Gladstone has been re-elected in Greenwich. Mr. Boord, Conservative, is elected in place of Sir David Salomons, late Liberal member. The vote for the two successful candidates is announced as follows: Gladstone, 5,968; Boord, 6,193. Gladstone's vote in 1868 was 6,386.

Conservatives have been returned from Chentonham. This is another gain for the Opposition.

Chentonnam. This is another gain for the Opposition.

The Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, and Vernon Harcourt, Solicitor-Genaral, have been re-elected in the City of Oxford. A mob broke into a Liberal meeting in Wolverhampton last night, and dispersed the assemblage and destroyed the platform.

There was serious noting at the polls in Dudley yesterday, and the authorities telegraphed to Sheffield for assistance. Much fighting is reported at Nottingham.

London, Feb. 4—8 p. m.—The elections to-day resulted in an average loss of fifteen scats to the Liberals, the Conservatives thus gaining thirty votes in the House of Commons.

GERMANY. BERLIN, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Posen says that Archbishop Ledochowshi was arrested to-day, by order of the German Government, and seut to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he will be imprisoned.

Bunin, Feb. 3.—Archbishop Ledochowski, who was arrested yesterday, has been sent to Ostrowo, in the Province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned, in accordance with the sentence of the Court.

OCEANICA. New York, Feb. 3.—A Sydney, New South Waies, letter says: "Reports from the new homes of the French Communists indicate con-tinued disquiet. The wives of about 500 had arrived at Noumes from Brest, and

nomes of the French Communists indicate continued disquiet. The wives of shout 500 had arrived at Noumes from Brest, and were, in most cases, permitted to rejoin their husbands, depriving them of one ground of complaint. A few who anticipated the privilege had been delegated to a society of felous, at Precipice, where the discipline has become more rigid, their from heavier, and other modes of punishment more elaborate and frequent. Officials evince their distrust of those at the Isle de Pines by keeping a gunboat almost constantly stationed there."

"Last week Her Majesty's ship Dido returned from a cruine, bringing as a passenger a seaman who is the sole surviver of the crew of the bark Plato, which left here for China with coal some months ago, but struck a reef north of New Caledonia. The crew escaped in one of their boats, and made for Solomon's Island. On reaching their destination, they were mercilessly slaughtered by the natives. The Mate shot himself rather than to be tortured by the natives from a superstitions belief that as half a dozen arrows by which he was pierced had not touched a vital part, it would be unlucky to attack him again. The Captain of the Dido, hearing of a white man being in captivity there, rescued him, and arrested three of the principal murderers, one of whom committed suicide by poisoning on the following night."

wing night." PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Budget Committee have refed to recommend an appropriation of \$800,000 for repairing the damage done during the last days of the Commune to public buildings in Paris, including the Tuileries and Palais Royale.

SPAIN. MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Carlists threaten to open the bombardment of Bilboa to-day. The city has two months' provisions. Gen. Morriones is receiving reinforcements, and will advance to its relief.

RUSSIA.

LORDON, Feb. 3.—A special says that Russia refuses to send goods to the exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, on the ground that it is a private affair.

SOUTH AMERICA. Lisnon, Feb. 3.—Mail advices report that the holera has appeared in Buenos Ayres.

MILWAUKEE.

The Curling Game-The New City Charter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mil.waukee, Feb. 3.—The Milwaukee Curling Club played at Portage to-day, on Silver Lake, defeating the Portage club by a score of 53 to 48.

The new city charter has been taken to Madison. It leaves in the hands of the Council the

SUICIDE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pagus, O., Feb. 3.—Mr. Brit, a well-known offized of this place, was found dead in bed this morning, at the German Hotel, in the lower part of the city. It is supposed that he committed suicide by taking poison, domestic difficulty having been the cause.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Upwards of 10,000 head of Toxas calife are being wintered in Western Nebraska, without any hay or grain.

—The Howard Association, of Memphis by a unanimous vote, has reinstated Capt. Reynard, recently faisely accused of embezziement, as Vice-President and Assistant-Secretary.

—Five tons of foreign mail direct from London to San Francisco, for Australia and New Zealand, passed through Omaha yesterday.

—On Monday evening a crowd of men and boys were belling a young married couple at the residence of James Shang, who became enraged, and shot and very seriously wounded John Halver.

—A man named Wilkinson, from Missouri, entered a store in Omaha yesterday, and while purchasing a pair of blaukets his pocket-book,

of our train

CRIME.

Additional Particulars of the Gad's Hill Railroad Robbery.

Interesting Incidents Related by the Conductor of the Train.

Other Criminal Items.

The Plundered Train-Story of the

Conductor.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 2.

Mr. C. W. Alford, the conductor, makes a statement substantially as follows:

Train No. 7. Little Bock express left St. Louis Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, and arrived at Gad's Hill, 129 miles from St. Louis, at a quarter to 5 p. m., nearly an hour behind time, being due there at 6 minutes after 4 p. m. We always stop at Gad'g Hill, although there is no stationhouse, but simply a platform. The place is in the woods, has but two or three houses, and at 6 minutes after 4 p. m. We always stop at Gad's Hill, although there is no station-house, but simply a platform. The place is in the woods, has but two or three houses, and there was once a saw-mill in operation there.

Our train comprised the mail, express, and baggage—all in the same car. The train consisted of two coaches and a sleeping-car. On arriving at Gad's Hill, there were about twenty-five passengers on the train, going through to Little Bock, Hot Springs, and points beyond. On nearing the place I saw some people on the platform, and one of them waved a red flag as a signal of danger ahead. On coming up to the platform the train was halted, and the switch on the south was turned on the side track, white the switch on our rear was also thrown on the side-track as quick as we passed it, so that the train could not move forward or run back. Soon the indications showed the true condition of matters. A number of persons were on the platform under guard, and it was ascertained that all the residents of the place, including boys and girls, had been captured. They were gathered about a fire in the open air to keep them warm. It turned out that the place was in possession of five desperadoes, three of whom were armed with double-barrel guns, and all had navy revolvers. As soon as I got there, on seeing the red flag, I jumped off the train, thinking that the track was torn up. A man advanced and caught me by the collar and stuck a pistol in my face: "Stand kucked in his bosom. There were holes for his eyes and nose. I was a little surprised, but understood his object when he shouted, on thrusting his pistol in my face: "Stand kucked in his bosom. There were holes for his eyes and nose. I was a little surprised, but understood his object when he shouted, on thrusting his pistol in my face: "Stand stucked in his bosom. There were holes for his eyes and nose. I was a little surprised, but understood his object when he shouted, on thrusting his pistol in my face: "Stand stucked in his bosom. There were holes for

tol. The express-messenger had his pistol drawn on one of the robbers, but another one of the gang covered him with a shot-gun, and was ready to blow his head off had he not immediately surrendered.

The robbers next went to the safe and took out the money packages. They overhanded one package marked "watch," opened it, and, finding that it was a silver time-piece, threw it down on the floor. At this time the gang was disposed as follows: There were two of them in the baggage car runmaging about the money packages and valuables, one standing guard on each side of the train, and one guarding us near the platform. They icoked through the boxes, broke open my satchel and took therefrom my pistol. They then striked through the train, robbing the passengers. In this operation they were boisterous, and punched some of them in the ribs and face with their pistols, ordering them to give up their money. Three females in the ladies' car and two in the sleeping-car only escaped from being robbed. One lady—Mrs. Scott, of Pennsylvania—and her son were robbed in the sleeping-car of \$400. They were only the way to Hot Springs. They left Mrs. Scott on ten cents. One lady was robbed of three handkerchiefs. They got \$1,085 from the Adams Express, shipped from St. Louis by J. H. Dowell & Co. for Arkanesa. This firm embraces the Messrs. Mandeville and Col. William Allen. Also the following amounts from the passengers: From Silas Ferry, \$780; from C. D. Henry, \$154.35; from Col. G. L. Dart, Peru, Ind., \$30; from Mr. Lincoln, of St. Paul, \$200; from John McKahn, of Wabash, Ind., \$15, also a ring worth \$30 and a breastpin valued at \$100; from John McKahn, of Wabash, Ind., \$15, also a ring worth \$30 and a breastpin valued at \$100; from John McKahn, of Wabash, Ind., \$15, also a ring worth \$30 and a breastpin valued at \$100; from John McKahn, of Wabash, Ind., \$15, also a ring worth \$30 and a breastpin valued are filled when the passengers when \$20 they would be seen the hanges of the botter in the row of the heir from the word of the he

ward.

I think they are a regular set of robbers, and am positive they are the same gang who robbed the coach at Hot Springs, and probably were among the lows mail-train robbers.

It was ascertained that they took dinner.

Sens to Prison for Driving Off Sheep.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Denver, Col., Feb. 3.—A bitter fend has for a long time past existed between the cattle and sheep-raisers in the southern portion of the Territory, resulting in the frequent driving away and killing of sheep. The evil having become so great and the civil sutherities unable to cope with it, the employment of the military was one time contemplated to take offenders into castedy. One of these, an extensive and wealthy cattle-herder named Montgomery, hiving about 30 miles south of Pueblo, having been identified as one of a party of raiders who drove away and killed a large number of sheep belonging to a Mr. Toddhunter, has been sentenced by Chief-Justice Hallett to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$250. This is the first conviction of the kind that has taken place in Colorado, and it causes great excitement and an increased intensity of enmity between sheep and cattle interests. Suit has also been instituted for \$10,000 damage against Montgomery, and the property of the convicted man has been attached. Montgomery, and the property of the convic-nan has been attached.

Reported Absconding of a Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.-

GRAND RAPDS, Mich., Feb. 3.—Information received from various sources has given rise to the statement that the Town Treasurer of Jamestown, Ottawa County, named Pratt, has been missing since yesterday. His step-son's wife is also reported missing; likewise funds belonging to the town, stated at from \$4,000 to \$8,000. His bondsmen, two of whom reside in this city, are quite unhappy about it. He has resided in Jamestown or vicinity only about two years. The St. Louis Diamond Robberr

Special Dispatch to The Cheegoe Tribune.

OMARA, Feb. 3.—Men bearing the description of the burglars who are supposed to have been the parties who robbed a store in St. Louis of a large amount of diamonds last Friday night, have been traced to Plattsmouth, in this State, where they left the cars. Trial of a Car-Robber. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWARK, O., Feb. 3.—C. B. Roberts was put on trial to-day in the Court of Common Pleas for robbing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad cars in December last. The case was given to the jury at 5 p. m., and they are still out.

A Natural Consequence.

Lousville, Feb. 3.—A special to the Courter-Journal says: Fielding Gallier shot and killed William King, in Montgomery County, Kentucky, last Sunday. It is said that King was suspected of intimacy with Gallier's mother, and Gallier with King's wife, and this was the cause of the quarrel.

Woman Brutally Murdered New

A Woman Brusally Murdered Near Carbondale.

Gamo, Ill., Feb. 3.—Yesterday morning, a mile west of Carbondale, Mrs. Ryan, wife of a section foreman on the M. F. & Carbon Ballroad, was found on the floor of her own house dying from wounds inflicted with an ax by some unknown person. The right side of her head was crushed and the jaw broken. Her husband left home with his men at 7:15 a, m. The crime was discovered at 9:30, and the vactim died at moon. It is said that robbery was the incentive to murder, and that the murderer secured the sum of \$300. No arrests.

AMUSEMENTS. no better in point of audience than its predecesor. What audience there was, however, was enthusiastic in the extreme, and bestowed its plaudits and bravos heartily and intelligently, "Queen Elizabeth," as it is generally rememplaudits and bravos heartily and intelligently, 
"Queen Elizabeth," as it is generally remembered, is in the repertory of stars of the softer sex, the leading character certainly the Queen. Stars who travel upon this drama are generally accompanied by a "support" to play Essex. The Italian version is the same as that which we have been accustomed to, the great difference between the performance of last evening and that which we have seen before being in the vertex extensions. bered, is in the repertory of stars of the softer sex, the leading character certainly the Queen. Stars who travel upon this drama are generally accompanied by a "support" to play Essex. The Italian version is the same as that which we have been accustomed to, the great difference between the performance of last evening and that which we have seen before being in the perfect symmetry and evenness of the former. The author of the drama has not scrupled to invest the Virgin Queen with certain attributes of the most contemptible sort, while at the same time he has carefully allowed her a measure of the dignity of character that tradition concedes her. To preserve an equipoise between the sublime and the while at the same time he has carefully apowed her a measure of the dignity of character that tradition concedes her. To preserve an equi-poise between the sublime and the ridiculous is a difficult task, and we are ready to yield to Signors Piamonti we are ready to yield to Signors Piamonti
the praise which her careful interpretation
of the character deserves. It is, so far as we
have been able to judge, the best opportunity
for displaying her full power that the repertory
of the company gives. The great tragedian,
upon whom the interest of an audience centres,
here assumes a part of secondary importance

for displaying her full power that the repertory of the company gives. The great tragedian, upon whom the interest of an audience centres, here assumes a part of secondary importance only, and by the subdued tone of his acting, throws out in brighter centrast the glowing colors of hers. The personage to whom the standher train, in They my satchhey then a passentiance, and face the properties of the self-possession. The incense of flattery perpetually burned before her is enjoyed, but not oscitations, and face the properties of the self-possession. The incense of flattery perpetually burned before her is enjoyed, but not oscitationally. The struggle between her love of Essex and her own pride of place and reluctance to yield her digulty even to the man she of the self-possession. The incense of flattery perpetually burned before her is enjoyed, but not oscitationally. The struggle between her love of Essex and her own pride of place and reluctance to yield her digulty even to the man she cloves, are delicately delineated. The andience fully appreciated the fact that Signora Plasmott had the stays, and lavished their applanes upon her. The part of Essex graves a stirred that the fact that Signora Plasmott was particularly observed in the self-possession. The incense of flattery perfect the continuation of the section of t

THE GRANGERS.

An Interview With Grand Master dams of the National Grange.

The Question of Membership Consider ed a Very Important One.

List of Arrivals of Delegates in St. Louis.

Grange Organizations in Illinois and Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Lours, Feb. 3.—Your correspondent has had a talk with Mr. Adams, Master of the Nahad a talk with Mr. Adams, master of the National Grange, in regard to the business to come up at the seventh annual meeting to convene tomorrow, and also respecting general Grange matters. Mr. Adams does not think that the question of open organization will seriously disturb the meeting. He says he has not heard of any one yet who wants open organization, or believes it would be beneficial to the Order. The chief charm and magnetism lies in secrecy. All that the Order desires to accomplish in a political way he believes can be effected indirectly, as shown by what the Patrons have already done in

cal way he believes can be effected indirectly, as shown by what the Patrons have already done in the Iowa Legislature.

WHO SHALL BE MEMBERS is one of the great questions to be decided. The Western Granges consist almost entirely of farmers, except in the large cities; but there is hardly an Eastern Grange that has not in it some members who do not obtain their subsistance otherwise than by cultivating the soil. Mr. Adams expects the Boston Grange question to be raised, but does not know in what manner, though it will be discussed in connection with the exact amount of farming interest essential to membership.

was formed some time ago, and contains elements that are not agricultural. The rule regulating admission cannot be absolutely changed except by subsequent reference to the State Granges for approval. All that the National Grange is likely to do is to place a certain interpretation on the clause "interested in agriculture," which will exclude persons not entitled to be admitted to the privileges of the Order.

The Masters of State Granges are, many of them, accompanied by their vives, who sit in council with their lords, and have

THE FREEDOM OF DEBATE, if not of ballot.

No one pretends to say when the meeting will come to an end.

ARRIVALS.

The following have already arrived in the city: Dudley W. Adams, Grand Master; Thomas Taylor, South Carolina, Master and Overseer; T. A. Thompson, Minnesota, Lecturer; Gen. A. J. Yaughan, Mississippi, Master and Steward; G. W. Thompson, New Jersey, Assistant-Steward; Rev. G. W. Greeh, Washington, D. C., Chaplain; M. McDowell, New York, Treasurer; O. H. Kelly, Washington, Secretary; Oscar Dinwiddie, Indiana, Gate-keeper; Mrs. D. W. Adams, Ceres; Mrs. Kelly, Pomona; Mrs. Abbott, Flora, will not be present; Miss C. A. Hall, Lady Assistant Steward; Messre, Saunders D. Wyatt, Aiken, and E. R. Shembland, Executive Committee, and the following Masters of State Granges: D. R. Hinkley, New-York; T. L. Allis, of Massachusetts; M. D. Davie, of Kentucky; Columbus Mills, of North Carolina; T. J. Smith, of Georgia; R. T. Wardlaw, of Florida; Daniel Clark, of Oregon; J. M. Hamilton, of California; A. B. Sinedley, of Iowa; T. B. Alien, of Missonni; John Cochrana, of Wisconsin; E. E. Crew, of Dakota; S. F. Brown, of Michigan; Alonzo Golder, of Illinois; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; D. B. Manger, of Permsylvania; Edward Howland, of New Jersey; H. W. Lewis, of Louisiana.

The following State Masters are expected to-

Farmers' Meeting in Oregon, 111.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

Onzeon, Ill., Feb. 3.—The farmers assembled at the Court-House in this place to-day. Mr. Balfe presided. The house was crowded with eagnest, enthusastic farmers. Prof. Finckney was the first speaker, and held the audience for own an hour with one of his happest efforts. He was followed by S. M. Smith. J. A. Patterson made the closing speech. Few more enthusiastic meetings than this have been held in this part of the State. The speakers were frequently applauded, and all feit that a continuance of such meeetings would insure a perfect organization of the farmers, and complete the reforms they seek. This is another of the meetings appointed by the Vice-President of the Fifth District. The next one takes place at Pole to-morrow. They will continue until one or more have been held in every county in the district. They are destined to thoroughly arouse the farmers, and are doing their work effectually. Farmers' Meeting in Oregon, 111.

Rock Island County Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Cheage Tribune.

BOCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Twentieth Grange Patrons of Husbandry in Rock Island County has been organized near Port Byron. It is called the Rosebull Grange. M. Shaffer, Master; Samuel Richardson, Secretary. All the Granges are steadily increasing in membership, and bid fair to embrace the whole of the farming community. F. H. Harris was recently elected County Purchasing Agent.

Winnebage County (Wis.) Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Oserose, Wis., Feb. 3.—The Winnebage County Council Patrons of Husbandry has organized and applied to the Legislature for a charter, and in a few months will begin manufacturing agricultural implements and selling goods here.

A New Grange in Fort Wayne.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Four Wayns, Ind., Feb. 3.—Another Grang was organized in this township last night wit thirty members. The movement is spreading capidly in this county.

A Movement for Legislative ReformaStock and Corm at Muscatine.

Correspondence of The Chicago Trigure.

MUSCATINE, Is., Jan. 31.—At a mass-convention of citizens of Muncatine County, held at the Court-House to-day,—the Hou. Samuel McNutt, Chairman, and G. W. H. Lucas, Secretary,—resolutions were adopted asking for a law making it a criminal offense, pupulable with heavy penalties, for any railroad to water its stock, or issue stock above its actual cost; and limiting railroad charges on freight; also, in favor of cutting down our State Judiciary, and creating a Board of Arbitration for certain classes of suits; and of cutting down the number of county offices.

and of cutting down the number of county offices.

Stock here has wintered well so far, and prices
for cattle and hogs are ranging high. Corn is
becoming scarce in this county, notwithstanding
the report that the Grangers are holding off
their corn. The supply is not equal to the
home-demand, and prices are varying from 56 to
60 cents per bushel. The bulk of fat cattle and
hogs have gone to market. The Grange Packing Company are making a good thing out of
their pork.

The Anti-Monopolists of this county meet in
convention next Saturday. There is much surmising in regard to its action.

Correspondence of The Chicago Pribane,
ALTAMONT, Ill., Jan. 30.—BlueMound Grange,
No. 727; West View Grange, No. 514, and Pine
Oak Grange, No. 545, in Joint secunity, have
passed the following resolutions unanimously:
Resolved, That we will let those plow-firms known as
the "Elect Lat" acid their plows to their agents, and

let their agents use them; and we will not pure of them, nor their agents either. Resolved, That we will encourage home-man

WILLIAM VAN ALLEN,
Lecturer of Grange No. 727.

LOCAL ITEMS.

miration. It must also profoundly micagoans who have any pride in equience to think that a place of this rath it must be to retain the services or soon as the distinguished gentieman reome years given the Dearborn Obserd-wide reputation. Mistaken Identity.

A ludicrous case of mistaken identity occurred in Montreal, recently, through the unfertunate resemblance of two young gentlemen. One of them was recently married, and the other is still a bachelor. The married person went to a dinner-party, while the numerried one went to a convivial entertainment, and, owing to a miscalculation of his capacity for whe, he spouled his night's amusement. While a glimmer of reason remained, he endeavored to get home. By the time the young man reached a cab-stend, his mind had become so confused that he was unable to remember his own name or the street in which he lived. As he was engaged in gesticulating to the cab-driver, a friend of the married gentleman noticed his plight, and confounding his identity, pushed him rites cab, whispered to the driver, and continued on his way. The result of this act was the conveyance of the unmarried man to the home of the married man, where his condition created anything but a pleasant surprise. The wife was, of course, mortified. Subsequently the father-inlaw entered the room to remonstrate with him. After wasting much good advice, the father-inlaw discovered the mistake, and was in the act of trying to persuade his daughter, probably much against her will, that the young man was not her husband, when the real husband put an end to the dispute by letting himself in at the hall door with a latch-key.

Seth Green, having stocked innumerable rivers with all sorts of fish, now proposes that frog should be reared for the market. He urges that the hundreds of stagnant pools that abound in every locality of New York could easily be stocked with frogs, and that a large profit could be made by sending the full-grown frogs to the cities and large towns where they are a recognized and popular article of food. In the meantime there comes a wail from Massachnestis concerning the lobsters, which are gradually disappearing from Massachneste Bay. Protection for young lobsters is clamorously demanded, and even were Mr. Green to stock the pond on the Common with millions of frogs, the Bostonian would still be unhappy unless his lobsters continued to flourish and multiply in the waters of the bay.

ASHER-On the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. David

DEATHS. CAMPBELL. Feb. 2, 1874, at 1823 Wabashaw, Faunt Fowler, only child of Robert J. and Jennie Campbell. Age 14 months. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell took the remains to Bath, R. Y., yesterday.

AUCTION SALES. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Rande Regular Auction Salos every Wednesday and Saturday, FURNITURE A SPECIALTY. Special attention gives to outside sales. Advances made and Consignments solicited. Returns made in 24 hours after sale.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE Feb. 4, at 9 1-2 o'clock, Of New and Second-Hand Furni-ture, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Desks, Carpets, Bedding, Stores, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware. Also one Carom Billiard Table, complete.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioness.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

A Fine Assortment of Seasonable Boots and Shoes Will be offered at our Auction Sale on Wednesday, Pek, 4, at 16 a. rg. GEO. P. GORE 4 CO., 6 and 70 Wabash-ev.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.) BUGGIES, PHAETONS, & CUTTERS, HARNESS, &C., DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE On SATURDAY, at Die o'clock, at 108 Madison-st. By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, & South Canal st. New and Second Hand Furniture

and General Household Goods and Merchandise, including Flue Matthe-Top Chamber-Sets and Rep Parlor Salls. Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves. &c. Must be seen to the Syndromes. By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, at 10 a. m., will be sold HOUSEHOLD GOODS

By BRUSH, SON & CO., On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m., Will be sold a FULL assortment of

HOUSEHOLD Why Will You Suffer? PANACEA

PANACEA

To all persons suffering from Rhoutination, New raigis, Crampy in the Limbs or Stomach, Billious Colle, Pain in the Back, Bowsk, or Stife, we would say, THE BOWN WOLD PANACEA and YANGEA BOWN THE STOME OTHER THE STORY OF THE STORY FAMILY

ANIMONIA

VOLUME 27.

HAVANA CIG Fine Wine Liquor

Gro CTAT No. 146 East M FINANCIA

FOR SA \$25,000 Stock F. B. 6 Public Fotice is hereby given the 19%, at the hour of H o'uleck, non-the highest bidder for each, at the On., if Foreland Block, Chicago, H offer shows, of \$100 acch, o' said of all thereof to be applied in payer and the country of the country of

WANTE

BANK S' n Real Estate for three or five year hand, and can close at once if

WANTED. ROBERT WINTH

B Wall-st. New York expent FDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 pos SITN, and transact a general B

REAL ESTA SUMS OF Are made out of Real Estate purch givennessances. The time for such a lience we challenge extention to our and Acre Property, pure to invest of Chicago. We ofter Acre Present Good opportunities for investi-tion Lot at South Chicago, and South Chicago Lot and Acre Prepare CHACE &

184 DEARBO FOR SA AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IP S toos N. W. corner of Wabash-A. W. out. FOR SALE AT A On North Dearborn-et., 100 very best location. Address

LUMBERMEN, AT

ALCIUM (O) I Bankrupt 13 Double Wagons, 19 Single W. Sets of Harness; also, large lot or sale, to close out, at office of Garden.

FOR SAI
The interpret of the late G. H. Hu
of Clark & Hutchine, consisting a
Finaling Mill, Box Property, Machine
Wagnes, Fixtures, Lamber, Lane
For farther particular inquire of
CLARK, JR., marriring partner,
St. 57.

GENERAL NO

NOTICE TO THE At a moving of the undersigned to y., it was unantmously veted to yaid be PAID FOR WHEN O ing to issues expense of the bush knowlet be FAID FOR WHEEF OF today is issuent appeared to busine solitations of the busine solitations, and to protect themselves produce to describe of events.

Obsert Lew, Hakks, Whitshopse, A. College & Co., Validron, J. College & Co., Validron, J. Johnson, M. G. Little, O. S. Hall Co., Validron, J. Johnson, M. G. Little, O. S. Hall Co., Validron, J. Johnson, J. Little, Hartwell Hall Co., Vol. Hall Co., V

NOTIC After February 1, 1874, the pressit AX CERTIFICATES, held by the Fill will be raised to 5 PER CENT Chicago, Jan. 28, 1874. S. S. M. Notice of E

The angual meeting of the Stock Owners' Towing Company, for the desid Company, will be held on a standard of Andrews and South as Andrews a Revesor's, 325 South moon of that day. ICE ean be supplied on reasonable PRINTERS. STATE Key Rings & Fine P

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